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Bhadra 7, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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सरकार
या न चला
की है और

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 29, 1969/Bhadra 7, 1891 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Lotteries

*811. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to put a ban on the State lotteries which are prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the public has become more and more addicted to gambling and speculation as a result of these lotteries;

(c) if so, the details of the legislation which Government are considering to bring forward; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

After taking into consideration all aspects of the matter, the Government of India have permitted States to conduct State lotteries, if they so desire, subject to the condition that tickets of such a lottery may not be sold in another State without the express consent of the Government of that State.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या भारत सरकार ने शासकीय स्तर पर लाटरी चलाने या न चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है और क्या राज्य सरकारों ने यह कदम भारत सरकार की सहमति से उठाया है ; यदि नहीं; तो उनके इस कदम पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह जो कदम उठाया गया है वे भारत सरकार की अनुमति से ही उठाया गया है ।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : शासकीय स्तर पर चलाई गई इन लाटरियों पर क्या रिजर्व बैंक या स्टेट बक का कोई नियंत्रण है या नहीं ? जो लाटरियां इस समय चलाई जा रही हैं उनके संचालन में टिकट खरीदने वालों के साथ बेईमानी न हो सके क्या इस के लिए शासन ने कोई नियंत्रण रखने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध तो इस सम्बन्ध में अनुमति देने तक ही सीमित है । जब एक बार राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में अनुमति मिल जाती है तो उसके बाद इन लाटरियों को चलाते वक्त वे अवश्य इस बात का ध्यान रखती हैं कि उस में कोई ऐसी बात न हो जिससे किसी को शक हो कि किसी के प्रति अन्याय हो रहा है या किसी के साथ पक्षपात हो रहा है । इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें जरूर आयी हैं मगर उनकी जांच करने से पता चला है कि उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है । यह बात मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मिली इनफर्मेशन के आधार पर ही कह रहा हूं । दूसरी स्टेट्स में लाटरी की टिकटें बेचे जाने के बारे में जरूर कुछ शिकायतें है । इन लाटरियों पर केवल राज्य सरकारों का नियंत्रण है, रिजर्व बैंक का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Crosswords needed intelligence but they were curbed. Chit funds and these lotteries depend entirely on

chance and are, therefore, pure and simple gambles. May I know from the Government why this gamble is being allowed and why the Central Government has become a party to it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Although there is some element of chance in it, we do not regard it as gambling or anything connected with gambling. This is mostly a device to raise more resources for allocation to projects which the States badly need. Therefore at the request of State Governments the Cabinet considered this matter and after considering it thoroughly in all its aspects we decided that if the State Governments wanted to conduct lotteries and raise revenue for their resources, we should not come in their way. The only precaution that we suggested was that the State Governments running lotteries should not allow these tickets to be sold in another State without the express permission of that State.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : इन लाटरियों से विभिन्न राज्यों को साल भर में कितनी आमदनी हुई है

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस सम्बन्ध में दो बार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जा चुके हैं और सम्बद्ध सूचना सदन को दी जा चुकी है यदि आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं उस सूचना को फिर से सभा-पटल पर रख सकता हूं

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे देश में तेल, फसलों, फयूचर और चुनाव पर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सट्टा चल रहा है। सरकार ने उस सट्टे को गैर-कानूनी करार दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो लोग पकड़े जाते हैं उन पर केस चलाया जाता है। क्या राज्य सरकारें स्वयं भी लाटरी का सट्टा नहीं कर रही हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार भी लाटरी का सट्टा कर रही है? जिससे बहुत से आदमियों के भाग्य डूब जाते हैं और बहुतों के बन जाते है। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सट्टा करने की छूट दी है तो क्या वह बाकी सट्टों को भी छूट देने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सट्टे और लाटरी में जमीन आस्मान का अन्तर है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सरकारी सट्टा है और वह प्राइवेट सट्टा है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है और इनके उद्देश्यों में भी बहुत फर्क है और इसलिए मैं नहीं मान सकता कि जिस तरह से लाटरियों के लिए छूट दी गई है उसी तरह सट्टे के लिए भी छूट दे दी जाये। यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि सट्टे के लिए छूट दी जाये तो वह प्राइवेट बिल पेश करें।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: The hon. Minister just now stated that this is not gambling. I am very sorry to hear this reply from the hon. Minister. There cannot be a worst type of gambling than these lotteries in the country today. It is a matter of deep concern and great regret when the Government, either at the Centre or at the State level, starts to collect money through gambling and through these lotteries. In view of this, my categorical question is, whether the Government is going to stop this worst form of social evil in the country.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: What is the nature of lotteries is a matter of opinion. The hon. Member may consider it the worst form of gambling. We do not. I do not want to join issues with the hon. Member on this issue. Here, I would only say that after deep consideration, we only took a decision that if the State Governments want to launch lotteries for developmental projects, we would not come in their way and give them the necessary permission because it is enjoined upon the Central Government under the Constitution to give the permission and, therefore, whenever the State Governments have asked for our permission, we have given them the permission.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Do you know how many poor people have become the victim of this gambling? They are

not going to work as they think they will earn more from this sort of gambling.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: May I know whether it is not a fact that in the past some cross-word puzzles and other foreign lotteries were stopped by the Government? Today, many State Governments have started this kind of lotteries except Gujarat and a few other States. They have started these lotteries to earn money. An individual has some principles and the Government is constituted by individuals. So, there must be some principles. Creatures and animals have no principles. May I know from the Government whether they are going to stop this kind of lotteries to earn money by way of gambling and to adopt and maintain for the future generation a standard of fair means of earning money, by truthful and honest means and not by this sort of gambling?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the private parties who organise cross-words and other kinds of lotteries are concerned, to give permission or not to give permission depends entirely on the State administration. That has nothing to do with the Union Government. The Union Government is concerned only with the State Government. Whenever State Government takes a decision to conduct a lottery, we do not want to stand in their way.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The entire country is at stake because the financial position of the country is in doldrums in the hands of the Congress Government. The lotteries have been started by the State Governments because of the failure on the part of the Central Government to finance the various schemes of the States. This is only a new device adopted by the Central Government. May I know whether the Central Government would take steps to see that the financial aid is given to the States satisfactorily so that nobody is at stake and nobody is at the mercy of the vagaries of nature?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not see any question in this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point is very clear. Is it not the duty of the Central Government to finance the State Governments so that they do not resort to these lotteries.

MR. SPEAKER: I could not make out any question from your speech.

SHRI SONAVANE: I would like to know whether there is any machinery or whether the Central Government would see that the purposes and objects with which these lotteries have been started by the States are fulfilled when the money is realised out of these lotteries.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the Union Territories are concerned, there we shall be directly responsible to see that the terms and conditions under which the lottery has been permitted are properly fulfilled.

As far as the State Governments are concerned, they are autonomous Governments and we expect that they will definitely use the lottery money or the profits made out of the lotteries for the purposes for which they have started them.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: In view of the fact that the Government is encouraging gambling in the form of lotteries, may I know whether the Government will make suitable amendments in the Gambling Act and encourage setting up of casinos which will, besides bringing more revenue, also add to the tourist traffic?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question. It is suggestion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: They can have a Ministry of gambling.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The entire Government is a gamble.

Burning alive of Research Scholar in fire in the Laboratory of Medical College of B.H.U.

*812. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a promising research scholar, Dr. Kumari Surjit Pandha, was burnt alive in the fire caused by explosion in the Laboratory of Medical College of Banaras Hindu University;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to conduct a judicial inquiry to find out whether the said accident was the result of carelessness or conspiracy; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir, Dr. Kumari Surjit Kaur Pandha, a Junior Research Officer of the Surgical Research Laboratory of the College of Medical Sciences was burnt to death in a fire in the Zeology Department of the University on May 12, 1969.

(b) No, Sir, because the matter has already been enquired into by a Committee of the University and by the Police.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following measures are proposed to be adopted by the University:—

(1) No one should be allowed to work alone inside the room or laboratory after dusk. At least two persons should be there.

(2) Girl students should not be allowed to stay in the Department after sunset unless the Head of the Department permits them for specific work.

(3) Electrical wiring and installation should be checked every two years.

(4) Taps of the fuel pipe lines should be checked from time to time.

(5) All Departments should be provided with cylinders filled with carbon dioxide mounted on trolleys, which should be placed at several strategic points in the Department buildings.

(6) Steel buckets full of water and sand should be located at several convenient points in the buildings.

(7) Stores housing inflammable and combustible solvents etc. should also be provided with fire extinguishers and water hose for emergency.

(8) The Departments should follow Government laws regarding the storage (quantity and structure of the store house) of solvents.

(9) All buildings should be provided with several hydrants on all sides of the department buidings.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : महोदय एक प्रतिभाशाली रिसर्च स्कालर डा० कुमारी सूरजीत कौर पंढा का इस प्रकार दुखद देहान्त सरकार की लापरवाही का नतीजा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त रिसर्च स्कालर वहां थे तो उस वक्त यूनिवर्सिटी के और कर्मचारी भी उस कमरे में मौजूद थे या नहीं ? क्या वहां पर और कोई काम हो रहा था ? क्या आग बिजली के डिफेक्ट के कारण लगी या वहां कोई ऐसी चीज रखी गई थी किसी व्यक्ति ने कोई एक्सप्लासिव सामान रख दिया था जिससे आग लग गई और वह लड़की मर गई ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I really regret the untimely and unfortunate death of the talented young lady who, I understand, was a very devoted and dedicated scholar.

As far as the questions asked by the hon. Member are concerned, Dr.

Pandha was in the first floor in room No. 37. There were two other research scholars who were working in the ground floor and as soon as the fire came, the two people below rushed out and contacted the fire brigade, and the fire brigade came there within 20 minutes.

The circumstances under which Dr. Pandha died are rather strange. There was an inquiry conducted by the University authorities. The Police also conducted an inquiry and it was found that it was either an accident or it should be a matter of suicide. I have gone through the findings and I myself suggest not only due to the respectful memory of the young lady but also from the point of feelings of the family, that there is no point in going in detail into the incident. I don't think it will help anybody, it will only aggravate the feelings of the family who have already suffered a serious loss on account of the death of their daughter.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कोई ऐसी डायरेक्शन यूनिवर्सिटी को दे रखी है कि जब भी कोई एक्सपरिमेंट करे तो अकेले न रहे कमरे के अन्दर क्यों कि इस घटना में हमको यह पता नहीं लगा कि यह दुर्घटना किसी एक्सप्लोसिव के कारण हुई या उन्होंने सुसाइड किया ? तो इसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई? कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है ? बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हमने ऐसा ही किया है । जो अन्य यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं हिन्दुस्तान की क्या उनमें भी इसी प्रकार की हिदायते आप भेजेंगे ताकि वहां ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं न हों ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I shall be glad to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, No. 814.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, let questions 814 and 817 be taken up together.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will reply to both the questions.

Anti-National Activities of Naxalities

*814. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous people were mercilessly killed, injured, or otherwise, harassed by the increased lawless activities of the Naxalites in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, total number of people killed and the extend of property destroyed by the Naxalites during the last six months; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government of India with a view to strengthening the hands of the State Governments to deal with this menace of anti-national and anti-social force?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). According to information received from the State Governments, during the last six months 27 persons were killed and property worth Rs. 5,28,361/- was looted or destroyed by the extremists in Andhra Pradesh. In Bihar the extremists were responsible for two decoities and an incident of rioting, in which 4 persons were killed and property worth about Rs. 10,000/- was looted or destroyed. In Punjab injuries were caused by extremists to two persons. Investigation in respect of incident which took place in June, 1969 in district Hoshiarpur resulting in the death of three persons, is in progress. In Uttar Pradesh, the extremists were responsible for two cases of robbery, burglary in which they looted one rifle, two guns and a revolver, besides other property worth Rs. 815/-. They also caused injuries to some persons. In West Bengal 1 person

was killed, thirty nine persons were injured and six otherwise harassed by the extremists, who also caused damage to some Government and private property. There were no such incidents in the remaining States/ Union territories.

(c) The State Governments are taking action under law to deal with the violent activities of the extremists. The Central Government has been keeping in close touch with the State Governments.

नक्सलवादियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

*817. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री क्रमशः 20 दिसम्बर 1968 तथा 27 फरवरी, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 871 तथा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1332 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियों का सामना करने के लिए अब तक की गई ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है कृपा इस के क्या परिणाम निकले है ; और

(ख) उन कारगर कार्यवाहियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनका भविष्य में किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख) तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 814 के भाग (ग) की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसका उत्तर आज दिया जा रहा है ।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: In our land, Kerala, West Bengal, Kashmir and so on are border States which have already suffered due to the highhanded activities of the Naxalites. The law and order situation has been completely paralysed. In view of this there was a CBI inquiry which was going on and the report was expected. I want to know categorically from the Home Minister whether he is going to allow this question of high handed action of the naxalites to operate lawlessness in almost all parts of the country? Does he think that any action is called for from the central control of his own Ministry and in his capacity as a Home Minister? Secondly, Sir, I want to know whether the CBI report has been submitted. If so, what action is the Central Government proposing to take ? (*Interruption*) It is our fear that the Central Government will go into action only when the matter goes beyond control. In the condition of our society today, should we allow such a situation to develop like this?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said there is no question of condoning or ignoring what is happening in different States. In this matter I find that the State Governments are very much wide awake to the situation. In all the States we find this and even West Bengal Government is quite aware of it and the political danger which it involves, and they are trying to take what suitable action they think is necessary. I find that Andhra Government also is taking very serious notice of what is happening in Sreekakulam district where they have been more active in the recent weeks. The same thing is there about U.P. and I should say, about Punjab. The House will remember that a few weeks before there were certain activities noticed in parts of Kerala also. I was very glad and I am very glad that even Kerala Government took some energetic action against these activities. So, there is no question of condoning or being ignorant of or ignoring the activities of these elements At the same time one should not take a panicky view or exaggerated view of these matters.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Sir, we find that in our country, on various police stations these naxalites have hoisted

the Mao flags. The police also have connived at it. What action is the Government going to take in this regard?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Necessary action has been taken by the State Government. I do not think I have anything special to say about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI PILOO MODY: First, you should call the names of those Members who have sponsored the question.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, जो देश से गद्दारी करते हैं, देश के खिलाफ़ अवाम को भड़काते हैं और देश के खिलाफ़ तशद्दुदआमेज कार्यवाहीं करते हैं, उनके लिये हमारे आई० पी० सी० और क्रिमनल कोड में कोई सजा नहीं है । आज केरल, बंगाल और आसाम में जो कार्यवाहियां हो रही हैं, उनको पूरी सजा नहीं मिल पाती है, दो-चार या 6 माह की सजा इसके लिये नाकाफ़ी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के खिलाफ़ गद्दारी करने वालों के लिये कैपिटल-सेन्टेन्स का प्रोवीजन कब तक होगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में मौजूदा कानून में कोई प्रोवीजन करने या कोई नया कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ताकि ये नक्सलाइट कार्यवाहियां बन्द हो सकें । इन को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रोवीजन सोचा है, अगर सोचा है तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as individual acts of violence are concerned, I think there is enough legal provision under the IPC to deal with this matter. The only difficulty that we have at the present moment is whether we can take any action against organised activity of this type of any organised body. That is a rather very controversial issue. We have discussed these matters many times on the floor of this House. Personally, I had promised the House that I was prepared to discuss the matter with the different political parties. I had sent invitations to many political parties and their leaders to come for discussion. A group of individual Members and only the Swatantra Party came for discussion. the political parties have not shown any interest in discussing these matters becaus they feel that it involves infringement of the fundamental rights of organisation, and that is where the matter stands at the present moment. Unless there is an overwhelming view among the political parties in this House, I do not think that I can try to be adventurous enough to undertake much more legislation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Better not.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you departing from the custom in regard to calling of Members?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जिनके नाम लिस्ट में लिखे हैं, उन को पहले बुलाया जाये ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : रूल्ज के मुताबिक जिनके नाम उसमें हैं, उनको पहले बुलाइये ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह सब को मालूम है कि नक्सलवादियों के नाम से हमारे देश में एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है जो अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये लड़ते हैं । लेकिन क्या यह बात सही है कि नक्सलवादियों के नाम पर कुछ चोर, बदमाश, डकैत, इस तरह के काम देश में करते हैं और सरकार उनको न पकड़ कर, उनके कामों का आरोप इन लोगों पर लगा कर अपनी अकर्मण्यता को छुपाना चाहती है ताकि दुनिया की नजरों में इन लोगों को बदनाम किया जा सके ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कहां तक सही है और इस तरह की घटनाओं में असामाजिक लोगों का कितना हाथ है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think that in these matters we shall have to leave it to the judgment of the State Government whether it is ordinary activity of robbers or dacoits or whether it is robbery or dacoity motivated by political considerations. This is a matter of judgment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The result is the same.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हम ने पोलिटीकल पार्टी को मशविरा करने के लिये बुलाया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो अन-ला-फुल एक्टिविटीज एक्ट बनाया है, क्या ये एन्टी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज उस एक्ट के तहत आती है । अगर आती है तो इसके तहत आप ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill is confined to activities of organisations and bodies. It does not apply to this type of activities. That was the main problem

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should call those Members who have taken the trouble of putting the question.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमें नक्सलवादियों की कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई घबराहट से भरा दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनना चाहिये । लेकिन वह इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमें परिस्थिति को कम कर के नहीं देखना चाहिये । क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य की विधान सभा में स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले दिसम्बर और फरवरी में नैनीताल में दो ऐसे कैम्प हुए जिनमें नक्सलपंथियों को राइफल चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दी गई, अनेक नक्सलपंथियों के पास हथियार बरामद हुए । ये हथियार कहां से आये, सरकार उन को ट्रेनिंग कैम्प क्यों चलाने दे रही है तथा क्या विदेशों के साथ इन के सम्बन्ध हैं—इन बातों पर गृह मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I have said, the different extremist groups in the country have been thinking in terms of violent activities. As far as their ideological formulations are concerned, I do not think that there is much of uniformity in them. But there seems to be one common factor, namely adherence to Mao's thought, and secondly, faith in the path of armed revolution. These are the two common factors. We are quite aware of these things, and these extremist groups in different States are working in a rather scattered manner. But some efforts were made to have some sort of coordination in these activities. Early in February, 1968, and later in October, 1968, some efforts were made for establishing some sort of co-ordination committee there, but I find that they could not make much impact. But early in 1969 they formed a separate political party, Communist Party-Marxist and Leninist, that is, CPI (M) & (L). That was the abbreviation that they used for the political party.

I know that they are active in certain districts of UP as well. Naturally, they are influenced by foreign thoughts in the sense that they owe their allegiance to Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. In that sense they are certainly under the influence of foreign countries.

When they openly believe in the path of armed revolution, naturally they are trying to collect arms by dacoities, robberies and other methods also. This is the basic fact of which we should be aware. I am not complacent about it. But there is always the consideration that we should not take a rather exaggerated view of the matter also.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite a few Members have been clubbed together on this question. Unless I have exhausted the list, I am sorry I shall not be able to call the others.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But earlier, you called even those who were not present here. But, again, you are going back.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : 21 सितम्बर को प्रश्न सं० 871 का जवाब देते हुए आपने स्वीकार किया था कि सोमेश्वर मुकालय, जिला बस्ती में जब पुलिस ने छापा मारा तो बहुत सा ऐसा साहित्य पकड़ा गया जिसका सीधा चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध है तथा उसमें प्रेस-लाइन भी नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना समय बीत जाने के बाद कितने आदमी मुकालय के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—आप ने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि नक्सलपंथी लोग मारकाट में विश्वास रखते हैं, लूटपाट में विश्वास रखते हैं प्रजातंत्र में उनका विश्वास नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में अनलॉफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल पास होने के पश्चात् आप ने उस संस्था के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When specific questions were asked, I had given information to the House. I have not got detailed information now about how many people were arrested, what has happened to the prosecutions which are pending against them etc. The hon. Member has made a reference to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. I think he is quite unaware of what that enactment is meant for.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : नक्सलपंथियों की गतिविधियां पिछले दो सालों से अपने देश में चल रही हैं। केरल में उन्होंने तेलीचेरी और पुनालूर पुलिस चौकियों पर हमला किया और वहां से हथियार छीन लिये, इतना ही नहीं हमारे देश के जो सीमावर्ती प्रदेश हैं, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के जिलों में इनकी जो गतिविधियां चलती हैं, क्या इनके कारणों को खोजने की कोई कोशिश सरकार ने की है। क्योंकि सवाल पूछने पर मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि देखना यह है कि इनके पीछे मोटिव क्या है। गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि पिछले दो सालों से ये गतिविधियां बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं तथा केवल सीमावर्ती देशों में ही नहीं, अब तो कालिजिज में भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। लखनऊ के कालिजिज में माओसेतुंग के पोट्रेट्स लेकर सरेआम घूमने वाले विद्यार्थी पकड़े गये हैं। पिछले दो सालों में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की मर्ज बढ़ता गया

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as governmental actions are concerned, naturally they will have to be taken through legal measures. They are being taken particularly where there are violent activities. There is another field in which governmental action would be relevant. When these groups take advantage of economic problems, frustration of the people etc. naturally governmental action will be in terms of removing those causes of frustration. But where the influence of ideas is concerned, I do not think governmental action will be of any use; these ideas will have to be fought through ideas only.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय में माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये उग्रवादी जनतन्त्र के दुश्मन हैं। गृह मन्त्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में कहा है कि इनकी एक्टिविटीज किसी यूनियन टेरिटरी में नहीं हुई लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पंजाब के साथ मिलने वाले इलाकों में अभी कुछ इलाके के गांवों को जला दिया गया और वे अपने आप को नकसलवादी कहते हैं। इसके अलावा हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू, मनाली, लाहौल, स्पीति और देहरादून के तराई इलाकों में भारी तादाद में लिट्रेचर पकड़ा गया है जिसके जरिए वे जगह जगह पर प्रचार कर रहे हैं। तो मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश यूनियन टेरिटरी है इसलिए क्या भारत सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी जिससे वहां के सरहदी इलाकों में यह सरगर्मी आगे न बढ़ने पाये ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I entirely agree with the hon. member that the problems of the border areas like Himachal Pradesh are very important, and any activities of this type there will be taken very serious note of. In this matter, we are in Contact with the administration of the Union Territory and will give them all assistance necessary.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it known to the Central Government that in the Srikakulam district in the name of fighting Naxalites, unarmed people are being arrested by the local police and summarily shot dead? Is it a fact that this complaint was made not only by the General Secretary of the CPI to the Government of India but also by some important local persons to the State Government and the Central Government? If so, have the Central Government or the Home Ministry decided to make any inquiry in this regard and find out the truth?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are in touch with the State Government in this matter; they have kept us informed of what is happening there. There is no doubt that there is a violent campaign of extremist activity there. Srikakulam is rather a hotbed of extremist activity. I am glad the Andhra Pradesh Government are taking very firm action in this regard.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The question was whether innocent people have been shot dead summarily.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is not my information.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether Government have been able to draw a line between two things: the naxalite movement subverting the government established by law and the movement exploiting the socio-economic grievances of the people. I would like to point out that these activities are mostly confined to West Bengal, Bastar, Khammam and Srikakulam where there are tribal populations where the socio-economic backwardness of the people has been exploited for long. Will the Minister be able to draw a distinction between these two things and see these are tackled differently so that this may not be given a bad name and hanged?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I entirely agree with the hon. member. I myself mentioned this matter because these things thrive on certain genuine grievances of the people; particularly the present problems, agricultural problems and tribal problems have been exploited by these groups. Therefore I said that in such cases the remedy is to remove the causes of frustration by promoting proper economic and social measures. In our communications with the State Governments, we are emphasising this particular point. I can say, certainly a line of distinction has to be drawn.

Recommendations of Coordination Committee set up to look into the grievances of Members of regular services

*815. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations of the Coordination Committee which was set up by Government to look into the grievances of Members of the regular services and suggest remedial measures;

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted by Government and the recommendations which have not been accepted by Government;

(c) the number of Assistants who had put in 20 years of service in the Assistants Grade as on 1st January, 1969 and the number out of them who are receiving maximum pay; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove stagnation in the Assistants' grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Coordinating Committee has, so

far submitted two reports. The first report relates to Section Officers' Grade. To remedy constant depreciation in the seniority of promoted Section Officers every time direct recruit Section Officers are appointed to the grade, the Committee recommended that direct recruitment to the grade should be made to the Select List only against temporary vacancies and not against permanent vacancies.

The recommendation in the second report concerns improvement of the promotion prospects of those Assistants who have put in long years of service in that grade. For this purpose, the Committee recommended fixation of quota of promotion posts in the Section Officers' Grade, to be filled by Assistants with longest years of service in the grade for a specified period.

The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

(c) 1134 and 588 respectively.

(d) The recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee in regard to Assistants is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नियमित सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों में सम्बन्धित समन्वय समिति की दोनों की दोनों रिपोर्टें मन्त्री महोदय सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ? और इसी में जो प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग है कि इन रिपोर्टों के अन्दर जो सिफारिशें समन्वय समिति ने की हैं नियमित सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए उनमें से सरकार ने कितनी स्वीकार की हैं और कितनी अस्वीकार की हैं ? चूंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न के (ख) भाग का उत्तर अच्छा नहीं आया है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी सिफारिश आपने स्वीकार की हैं और कितनी अस्वीकार कीं इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय एक विस्तत वक्तव्य ब्योरेवार सारी चीजों का सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो विभागीय रिपोर्टें होती हैं उन्हें सभा पटल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता परन्तु जो बातें आपने उठाई हैं उनके बारे में हम विस्तृत रूप से विचार कर रहे हैं और इस पर हम जो निर्णय लेंगे वह सभा पटल पर जरूर रखेंगे ।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे पे-कमीशन को कायम हुए देर हो गई और सन् 1949 को अगर हम बेस ईयर मानें तो भी आज रुपए की कीमत 60 तिशत कम हो गई है । ऐसी स्थिति में नियमित सेवाओं में काम करने वाले इन कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उनकी वेतन बढ़ोतरी के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार तीसरा पे-कमीशन कायम करने पर विचार करेगी जिसके लिए उन्होंने इन्कार किया है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीसरा पे-कमीशन कायम करने के रास्ते में उनके समक्ष क्या कठिनाइयां और दिक्कतें हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । यह सवाल तो सिर्फ सेक्शन आफिसर्स से सम्बन्धित था । माननीय सदस्य कोई अलग से सवाल करें तो विचार करके उसका जवाब दिया जा सकता है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

त्रिभाषा सूत्र में संस्कृत का स्थान

816. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिभाष सूत्र में संस्कृत को उपयुक्त स्थान देने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संस्कृत के अध्ययन में रुचि कम हो जाने के कारण

भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच परस्पर सम्पर्क निर्बल होता जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग) शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा दी कई सलाह जिसका बाद में, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने समर्थन किया था तथा जिसका संसद् के दोनों सदनों द्वारा राज-भाषा तथा अन्य भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में पारित संकल्प द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया था वह सलाह यह है कि संस्कृत अथवा अन्य किसी अन्य श्रेष्ठ भाषा (Classical Language) को त्रि-भाषा सूत्र में शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता जिसे विभिन्न कारणों से, केवल आधुनिक भारतीयों भाषाओं तक ही सीमित रखना होगा।

किन्तु संस्कृत को किस प्रकार आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इस बात पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है । इस दृष्टि से, भारत सरकार ने, संस्कृत के प्रसार और विकास के लिए दूसरी तथा तीसरी आयोजना की अपेक्षा चौथी आयोजना अवधि में कहीं अधिक विनिधान किया गया है ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप का त्रिभाषा सूत्र और किसी समस्या का समाधान करे या न करे पर संस्कृत के लिये वह स्वयं एक समस्या है । और यह उत्तर तो आप का बड़ी देर से इस सदन को दिया जा रहा है कि हम गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि विचार करते करते उस के प्राण ही निकल जायें । तो कब तक आप अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिये जा रहे ह यह कृपा कर के बतायें कि वह गम्भीर विचार कब समाप्त हो रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन मै माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि निर्णय जल्दी लिया जायेगा और संस्कृत के प्राण कम से कम नहीं निकलने दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : आप मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में या शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जो प्रान्तों के मंत्री आय क्या उन से मिल कर कोई इस प्रकार का विचार रखेंगे कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र कोई ऐसा पग उठाया जाय जिस से संस्कृत की रक्षा हो सके और विद्यार्थियों में अभिरुचि उत्पन्न हो सके ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में और मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में बातें हो चुकी हैं, स्वयं संसद म भी विचार हुआ है । लेकिन हम लोग यह विचार कर रहे ह कि शीघ्र ही राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों स विचार विनिमय किया जाय । 1964 में एक बार बातचीत हुई थी, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी । हम इस सम्बन्ध में फिर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श लेना चाहते है ; और मुझे आशा है कि इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकल सकेगा ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : भारतीय भाषाओं का आधार प्राय: संस्कृत माना जाता है और भारत की आत्मा को यदि समझना होगा तो संस्कृत का अध्ययन बहुत आवश्यक है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि आजादी के बाद संस्कृत का अध्ययन बहुत कम होता जा रहा है । अगर आप संख्या भी देखें कि कितने लड़के पढ़ते हैं तो वह संख्या कम होती जा रही है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत का अध्ययन ज्यादा हो और भारतीय भाषाओं के अन्तर्गत हो उस के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? क्या संस्कृत को सरकार कम्पलसरी सबजेक्ट बनाने को तैयार है? इस सम्बन्ध में आप मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करेंगे ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के विचार जान लिये गये हैं । उन का कहना यह है कि आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं को त्रिभा ा सूत्र में शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है मैं सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग अपनी ओर से

प्रयत्नशील हैं : उदाहरण स्वरूप द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल पांच लाख रु० सेस्कृत के लिये रखे गये थे ; तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 75 लाख रु०; और इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो क ोड़ 55 लाख रु० की हमने व्यवस्था की है ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कम्पलसरी सब्जेक्ट बनायेंगे क्या ? इस का जवाब नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जवाब दे चुके हैं, आपने सुना नहीं ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप ही बता दीजिये कि क्या जवाब दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को नहीं दिया उन को दिया ।

SHRI NATH PAI: The hon. Minister stated that Government is considering very seriously extending every possible help, assistance and aid to the study of Sanskrit. He also mentioned some impressive figures. But they must all be only on paper. The question is what exactly is happening in practice. There are institutions in this country whose dedicated followers lead a life of poverty and penury and which give scholarship in Sanskrit and do research in Sanskrit. I know one such institution which is doing perhaps the greatest piece of research called Dharma Kosa by Prajna Patasala. The Home Minister, when he was the Chief Minister there, gave them some kind of help. That institution consists of a body of scholars. They could not bring up their further publication and it was stopped because there are no funds available. Can you believe, Mr Speaker, that when crores are being mentioned, the Dharma Kosa volume cannot be brought out because no body will give them a subsidy of as much as Rs. 40,000? Is the Government aware that many such valuable research projects are being abandoned because ordinary sums of money are not being made available to this very vital piece of research: If so, what will they be doing in future?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, As far as this particular institution is concerned, I myself paid a visit to it some time ago. I will check up what has been done for this institution and, if there are any further requests, we will examine them sympathetically.

SHRI NATH PAI: These bodies must not be starved for funds and not, "I shall check up and be sympathetic." I asked about the Dharma Kosa. This is the first lexicon of all the *dharma shastras* brought out chronologically with all the available authentic commentaries. It is a rare piece of scholarship undertaken in the country and they are today being stopped from proceeding further because they do not have funds. What is the categorical reply? Let the hon. Minister say about it.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The Minister of State has said that we would look into this particular question. Now that the hon. Member has specifically drawn our attention to it, we will immediately look into it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I do not want to make any comparison but I might just draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the amount spent on projects like the Tibetan School Society and certain other projects and the amount they propose to spend during the Fourth Five-Year Plan on the promotion of Sanskrit which is less than the amount spent on the Tibetan School Society. Having regard to the fact that Sanskrit is connected with most of the regional languages of India, may I know what steps Government proposes to take for encouraging the study of Sanskrit in the different States and whether this amount of Rs. 2 crores-and-odd is considered sufficient allotment for the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I have not got the comparative figures regarding the money spent on the Tibetan Schools Society and the money that is being spent on Sanskrit, but I assure the hon. Member that we are doing our best that is possible under the circumstances for both type of schools. As for the amount of Rs. 2,55,00,000, this is the provision in the Fourth Plan under the Central Government, and we are hoping that the State Governments will also make substantial allocations for this. We will pursue this matter with the State Governments.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बड़ी विचित्र बात कही, उन्होंने कहा कि संस्कृत जो है वह क्लासिकल लैंगुएजेज में से एक लैंगुएज है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप के आठवें शड्यूल में जो भारतीय भाषायें हमारे संविधान में हैं उन में संस्कृत के अतिरिक्त क्या और भी क्लासिकल लैंगुएज हैं? और जहां तक मैं समझता हूं संस्कृत के अलावा कोई क्लासिकल लैंगुएज नहीं है, और आप ने केवल संस्कृत को निकालने के लिये और उस उपेक्षा करने के लिये एक बहाना निकाला कि वह क्लासिकल लैंगुएज है, और इस बहाने आप को अरबी और फारसी भाषाओं को समक्ष रख रहे हैं जो हमारे विधान में नहीं हैं । तो ऐसी व्यवस्था में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ आप संस्कृत का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं मानते हैं ? यदि मानते हैं, तो फिर आप आधुनिक भारतीय भाषायें क्यों अलग करते हैं ? इस में आप का क्या कारण है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है उस से मैं और सरकार भी पूरी तरह से सहमत हैं कि संस्कृत जो सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की जननी है ; और उद्गम-स्थान है, उस के महत्त्व पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, और पूरा कार्य किया जाना चाहिये । इसीलिये दो तीन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है । एक तो यह कि संस्कृत को चौथी भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाया जाय, चाहे ऑप्शनल रूप में ही सही । दूसरा यह कि जो प्रथम भाषा है उस में एक पर्चा संस्कृत का अनिवार्य किया जाय, और तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि तीसरी भाषा में संस्कृत को एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जाय । इन सब पर विचार किया जायेगा । माननीय सदस्य स्वयं हमारे केन्द्रीय संस्कृत मंडल के एक सदस्य हैं ; उन के सुझावों पर हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : जो क्लासिकल लैंगुएज की बात मैं ने कही थी उस का उत्तर नहीं आया । क्लासिकल लैंगुएज हमारे संविधान में और कोई भाषा नहीं है सिवाय संस्कृत के । तो आप ने उसे क्लासिकल लगुएज कर के और भाषाओं के स्तर पर, जो विधान में नहीं है, क्यों रखा है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not think to describe Sanskrit as a classical language is to downgrade its position. The fact remains that, having included it in the Eighth Schedule, the expectation is that it will also be used as a modern language. So far not enough attempt has been made to use it as a modern language and Government's attempt now is to create a climate in the country by which Sanskrit will be used more and more for modern purposes and not merely treated as a classical language.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मंत्री महोदय ने जो अभी कहा कि अपने देश की जितनी भाषाएं हैं उन की जननी अर्थात् उद्गम संस्कृत भाषा है वह सही है लेकिन अगर संस्कृत को किसी भी रूप से छात्रों के लिए कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाय और वह एक चौथी अनिवार्य भाषा हो जाय विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत का पढ़ना अनिवार्य हो जाय तो

इस से शहर के लड़कों और लड़कियों को इस से बड़ी मुश्किल होगी इस का भी क्या सरकार ने कोई खयाल रक्खा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न ठीक से मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत को अनिवार्य बनाने का अभी तक कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है; अलबत्ता अनिवार्य न बना कर उस के लिए क्या सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं इस पर अवश्य विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Foreign Missionaries in Assam

*818. SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries in Assam and the number out of them working in the strategic Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hill Districts;

(b) how many of them are working in the sensitive belt between the North Bank of the Brahmaputra and the Foot hills of Bhutan and NEFA; and

(c) the names of five foreign missionaries whose parties have not been renewed and the details of the complaints against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES WORKING IN ASSAM, KHASI JAINTIA AND GARO HILL DISTRICTS AND THE BELT BETWEEN THE NORTH BANK OF BRAHMAPUTRA AND THE FOOTHILLS OF BHUTAN AND NEFA.

Assam	238
Khasi and Jaintia [illegible] Districts	112
Garo Hill Districts . .	5
Belt between the north bank of the Brahmaputra and the foot hills of Bhutan and Nefa .	39

(c) Presumably the reference is to (1) Sister Rosario Lopez Herrera, (2) Sister Elena Albizuri, (3) Father Gaetano Guidotto, (4) Mr. Joseph Dieste, and (5) Mr. Martin George James. There is no adverse information against them and their permits have been renewed.

श्री शारदानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय नेफा के अन्दर इन फौरेन मिश्नरीज के जाने की अनुमति नहीं है इसलिये नेफा की सीमा के ऊपर इन्होंने अपने मिश्न कायम कर रखे हैं और वहां पर यह विदेशी धर्मप्राचारक काम कर रहे हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करादेंगे कि नेफा के बच्चों को लाकर और उन मिशनों में उन को रखकर वहां पर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है और उसके बाद उनको नेफा के अन्दर भेजा जाता है और यदि ऐसी बात हो तो क्या उसकी जांच करके उसको बन्द कराने की मंत्री महोदय कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस बारे में हम ने जांच पड़ताल की थी । ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें हमारे पास थीं और बहुत से और कारण होते हुए हम ने इस बात को तय किया कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी का उत्तरी भाग जो कि नेफा में मिला हुआ है वहां से भी इन विदेशी मिश्नरीज को कहें कि वह उस स्थान को छोड़कर चले जायें । उसके बारे में उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

श्री शारदानन्द : अभी आपने कुछ लोगों के नाम गिनाये । उनके खिलाफ कुछ पहले चार्जेज लगाये थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके परमिट का नवीकरण करने से पहले क्या उन चार्जेज के बारे में

पूरी पूरी जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई थी और यह कि जो उनके ऊपर चाजेज लगाये थे उनमें कौन कौन चार्जेज थे और उनकी किस के द्वारा जांच कराई गई ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उस के बारे में जो समय समय पर हमारे पास रिपोर्टस आती रहती है उनके आधार पर हमने उनकी जांच पड़ताल की थी। चूंकि उनके ऊपर किसी तरह का ऐसा आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ जिस के कारण यह कार्यवाही की जानी लिहाजा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know whether it is a fact that two IAS officers working in the Government of Assam have resigned and joined the Pioneer Mission of America operating its unit in eastern India with the record of service not at all satisfactory to this country and, if so, it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Assam has disclosed it on the floor of the Assembly and has brought this matter to the notice of the Union Government is holding an inquiry into it

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If the hon. Member gives a separate notice, I shall furnish the information.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This was categorically stated by the Chief Minister of Assam on the floor of the Assembly about the conduct of these IAS officers who have resigned from the Government service and have joined the Pioneer Mission of America operating its unit in eastern India. He has brought the matter to the notice of the Union Government. The Union Government is holding an inquiry into it. I wanted to know how far it is a fact that the Union Government is holding an inquiry into it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is a matter in which I have to make a study. This is not connected with this Question. If he gives a separate notice, I will furnish all the information.

SHRI R. BARUA: So far as we know, the Christian missionaries are not connected with the Chinese or Mao's theory or the foreigners who are adversely posed against India. Is the Government aware of the fact that this constant witch-hunting is having an adverse effect on the Christian population?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have taken note of these things. I will state here that by and large the Christian missionaries who are functioning in India, confine themselves to their regular work. Here and there we have received complaints. In some cases we have found that the complaints were true. When we find that the complaints are genuine, then we take action. As I said there are thousands of foreign missionaries functioning here. We have not disturbed them in the due discharge of their functions.

SHRI SWELL: I am glad to hear the Minister of State making a correct and objective statement of fact that most of the Christian missionaries working in this country confine themselves to their own work and do not dabble in politics.

Now, the first part of the question relates to the area from which I come i.e. Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills. The Home Minister has gone on record a number of times in this House and outside that the people of these areas in their political struggle have displayed patriotism, nationalist spirit and statesmanship of the highest order. Now, we know that the people of these areas have received their education mostly at the hands of the Christian missionaries. I would like to know from the Home Minister here to what does he attribute this patriotism, nationalism and statesmanship of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo hills. Does he attribute it to the education they have received from the missionaries or to something else?

Then, it is a matter of history that for 5 years from 1830 to 1835 a few

thousands of Khasis fought the first war of independence against the inroads of the British. Now, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in the last 130 years the education the people of these areas have received from the Christian missionaries has had an effeminating effect on them thereby made them more prone to external authority.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said—and by and large I agree with what the hon. Member has said—I said that unless we have something specific against somebody, whether he is a foreign missionary or a foreigner operating in India or any Indiain, we do not take any action. As I said, by and large they have been doing their work for which they have come here.

SHRI SWELL: My question was very specific Sir, I crave your indulgence. To what does the Minister attribute the patriotism, the nationalist spirit and the high statesmanship of the people of these areas because I want this kind of witch-hunting against the missionaries should stop here and for ever. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have said that by and large I agree with what he has said.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Now that India is free and we are thinking in terms of Indianising everything, I am rather distressed to find that even now throughout the length and breadth of this country, foreign missionaries are working for the last 150 years. Perhaps not less than Rs. 200 crores or more have been spent for the tribal population who have been converted into Christianity whose population is only 16 lakhs. Now, the community has been very much developed and developed to tne extent that they can stand on par with other advanced communities. There is a misconception about the policy followed by the Government of India with regard to the welfare of the tribal population. I want to say certain facts which have not seen the light of the day so far. I would like to say that even 60 per cent of the overseas scholarships have gone to the Christians whose population is only 5.53 per cent of the total tribal population.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I would like to know from the Government as to what is the brilliant method by which they propose to fill up the gap in the tribes who form 95 per cent of the total tribal population and are outside the pale of Christianity.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is a fact that we want to Indianise all the missions that are operating here and this is the policy that we have been consistently following. Our policy is that if the work can be done by an Indian we do not allow a foreigner to come in. This policy we are determined to follow in future and we want to follow this policy strictly.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Any slur or suspicion of the leaders of a religion is reflected on the community. I would like to know whether such slur should be caused without an opportunity to the party for self-defence (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I could have given you a chance; but I am sorry, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Therefore I would like to know from the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: How can he reply after I have declared that Question Hour is over?

SHRI SONAVANE: The Question Hour is over. Why should he insist like this?

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. The Question Hour is over. We now pass on the Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

खगसराय तथा बेगूराय में बाढ़

SNQ.12. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान खगरिया कस्बे में बाढ़ की स्थिति तथा गंगा और कोसी नदियों की बाढ़ से खगरिया और बेगूसराय सब-डिविजनों में हुई तबाही की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) बिहार की सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मुंगेर जिले के खगरिया और बेगुसराय उपमंडल गंगा की उच्च बाढ़ों से ग्रस्त हो गये ह। इन दोनों उप-मंडलो में लगभग 4 लाख की जनसंख्या वाले 450 गावों में 1,29,500 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुआ जिस में लगभग 8000 हैक्टेयर फसली क्षेत्र भी शामिल है। मुंगेर जिले के 411 मकानों को भी क्षति पहुंची है।

खगरिया शहर को जो एक तटबंध द्वारा रक्षित है, कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची है। तटबंध अक्षत है यद्यपि दरारों से, जिन्हे अब रेत के बोरों से बन्द कर दिया गया है, पानी का कुछ प्रभाव हुआ था। गंगा नदी का स्तर 25 अगस्त 1948 के उच्चतम बाढ़ स्तर अर्थात 37.856 मीटर से 0.32 मीटर ऊचा था। पानी का स्तर 27 अगस्त को 15 सेंटीमीटर नीचे उतर गया था। स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है और सभी सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

बाढ़ का उमड़ा पानी मुंगेर की कुछ निम्नवर्ती बस्तियों में घुसा जो कि बाढ़ों में एक सामान्य सी बात है। बहरहाल, 25 अगस्त से पानी का उतरना आरम्भ हो गया है। समाचार पत्रों में इस बात की गलत रिपोर्ट की गई थी कि मुंगैर के बिजली घर में बाढ़ का पानी आ गया था। बिजली घर नहीं चल रहा था क्यों कि मुंगेर को बिजली की सप्लाई ग्रिड से मिल रही है। तटबन्धों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है। साहिबपुर कमाल के निकट राष्ट्रपथ के ऊपर से पानी गुजर जाने के कारण यातायात में गड़बड़ी आ गई थी और राज्य सरकार ने भी सभी सम्भव सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये हैं। सड़क तटबंध के साथ साथ इस समय पानी का कोई अनुभाव्य प्रवाह नहीं है और सड़क पर हल्की गाड़ियों के आने जाने की इज्जाजत दे दी गई है। यदि गंगा के पानी में उतार जारी रहा तो उम्मीद की जानी है कि एक या दो दिनों में सड़क खुल जायेगी। क्योंकि उपरी पहुंचों में गंगा की बाढ़ों में उतार आ रहा है इसलिये यह उम्मीद है कि खगरिया और बेगुसराय भी जोकि नदी की निम्नतर पहुचों में स्थित हैं बाढ़ों से उत्पन तनावों से शीघ्र ही छुटकारा पा लेगें।

सहायता के उपाय

मुंगेर का जिला गंगा की बाढ़ों के आगे अवाड़-मुख है। राज्य सरकार ने इस वर्ष बाढ़ के राहतकारी अभियानों को तेज कर दिया है। बाढ़ के पानी में उतार 25 अगस्त से आरम्भ हुआ।

मुंगेर जिले के पानी से घिरे गांव में से लगभग 25,000 लोगों और 3000 मवेशियों को बचाने के लिये दो स्टीमर और 500 नौकाओं को काम में लाया गया। बचाएं गये लोगों को 50 सहायता शिवरों में स्थान दिया गया है और उन्हें मुफ्त राशन दिया गया है। 6 000 क्विनटल अनाज मुफ्त बांटा गया है। और यह वितरण उतनी देर तक जारी रहेगा जितनी देर तक आवश्यक समझा जायेगा।

मुंगेर जिले के हैजा के 6 मामलों की सूचना मिली है (उनमें से कोई भी मामला खगरिया अथवा बेगुसराय से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता) स्थिति नियंत्रण में है और मानव जीवन अथवा मवेशियों को ग्रस्त करने वाली कोई महामारी नहीं फैली है। रोधात्मक उपायों के रूप में 100% टीके लगाये गये है। और विटामिन की टिक्कियां बाटी गई हैं। 40,000 कुओं का रोगाणुनाशन भी किया गया है तथा लोगों और पशुओं के लिये 68 चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले गये हैं।

राज्य सरकार ने मुंगेर जिला समेत बाढ़-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आपत्कालीन उपायों पर व्यय के लिए 24 लाख रुपये अलाट किये गये है। जिला के मजिस्ट्रेटों को यह अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि सरकार की मंजूरी के लिये प्रतीक्षा किये बिना यह यथावश्यक कोई भी रकम खर्च कर सकते है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि उन्होंने सदन पटल पर रखा है। बिहार से जो भी रपट उनके पास आई है उसमें कई गल्तियां हैं। वहां की सारी स्थिति को छिपाने की कोशिश की गई है उसमें लिखा है कि :

This flood has affected an area of 1,29,500 hectres in 450 villages with a population of 64 lakhs in these two subdivisions. 411 houses have been damaged in Monghyr district.

यह कहते है कि सारे मुंगेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 411 मकान गिर गये ह जब कि सत्य यह है कि एक ब्लाक एरिया में सात-आठ सौ मकान गिर गये हैं। कल के **सर्चलाइट** की रिपोर्ट है कि : Nearly 780 houses in the Sahabpurkamal block have bee n damaged.

जब कि एक ब्लाक में 708 मकान गिरे हैं तब यह कहते हैं कि सारे जिले में 411 मकान गिरे है। यह सफेद झूठ है। इसके अलावा स्टेटमेंट में यह भी लिखा है कि कहीं भी कालरा नहीं फैला है कोई बीमारी नहीं हुई है मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था उत्तरी मुंगेर के खगरिया और बेगुसराय सबडिविजनों के लिये । वहां की बातों को छिपाने के लिये मुंगेर के अन्य भागों का विवरण इस में दिया गया है। में स्वयं चार पांच दिन हुऐ खगरिया से आया हुआ हूं। उस समय भी लोगों के पेट खराब हो रहे थे और हैजा फैलने की आशंका थी तथा दूसरी बिमारियां भी फैल रही थी लोग सड़े हुए अनाज खा रहे थे। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को सड़ा हुआ अनाज दिखाया और कहा कि इस की डाक्टरी जांच करवाये तथा पता लगाये कि वह आदमी के खाने के काबिल है या नहीं । इतना होने के बाद भी वहां कोई रिलीफ का काम नहीं चल रहा था। स्टेट्मेंट में यह भी दिया हुआ है कि इस काम के लिये वहां काफी नावें मौजूद ह जब कि **इंडियन नेशन** में निकला है कि :

Boats are not available for the relief work. A few that some BDOs had in Begusarai and Khagaria subdivisions are not in a position to cope with the situation.

साफ समाचार है कि नावें कम हैं फिर भी वक्तव्य में आता है कि वहां पर काफी नावें हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय यहां झूठ बोल रहे हैं । उनके पास बिहार से रिपोर्ट गलत आई है । इस बात की जांच करवाई जानी चाहिये और जो अधिकारी गलत रिपोर्ट देते हैं बाढ़ के बारे में उनके ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये । यहां पर तो कुछ पता लगता नहीं, किन्तु यदि उसको कोई देखे तो साफ पता लग जायेगा कि 1948 में जो बाढ़ आई थी उससे भी भयानक यह बाढ़ है । नेशनल हांई वे नं० 31 असम से हिन्दुस्तान में आने के लिये रोड द्वारा एक ही रास्ता है, उस पर बहुत पानी है । वहां के लिये भी कहा गया है कि 4 या 6 इंच पानी है, जब कि वहां पर डेढ़ फीट पानी है । जिस दिन मैं आया था उस दिन वहां सड़क पर एक फिट पानी था । उसकी सूचना भी मैंने सब लोगों को दे दी है । आप को भी उस के बारे में मालूम होगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय मुझे यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि बाढ़ वाले इलाकों में जितनी बस्तियां बसी हुई हैं उनको बाढ़ के इलाके से बाहर निकालने के लिये वह क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक वहां पर जो रिलीफ मेजर्स लिये गये है उन में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना रूपया सहायता के रूप में देगी ।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The information that I have given is based on the report given by the Bihar Government. There is nothing further that I can add here. With regard to the suggestion of the hon. Member in regard to the colony being shifted, I shall ask the Bihar Government to study the questions and send us also a proposal so that we may take action. With regard to the funds there is a procedure which is usually followed. When the floods recede and the damages are known, the Bihar Government will send a request to the Central Government, and the Central Government will send a team and they will assess and then the amount of money needed for relief will be given.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बिहार की सरकार कहती है । लेकिन आज तो वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन है । वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है । आज बिहार में भारत सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है । अगर वहां कोई पापुलर गवर्नमेंट होती जनता द्वारा एलेक्टेड तो यह हालत न होती । पिछले साल भी वहां बाढ़ आई थी । उस से पहले भी वहां बाढ़ आई थी । हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि :

"The State Government have allotted Rs. 24 lakhs for expenditure in connection with flood emergencies in the areas affected by flood including Monghyr district."

सारे बिहार के लिये 24 लाख रु० अलाट किया गया है, जब कि वहां जाने से यह पता लगेगा कि यह अब तक का वर्स्ट फ्लड है । लेकिन अब तक किसी ने भी हवाई जहाज से वहां जा कर देखने का कष्ट नहीं किया है । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय है कि बिहार से उन के पास सारी रपट गलत आई है इस लिये वह अविलम्ब कार्यवाई करें । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यहां से कोई टीम भेजेंगे जो कि सारी बातों की जांच करे और पता लगाये कि इस रपट में जो बातें दी हुई हैं वह सही है या गलत हैं, और क्या वह लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देने का प्रबन्ध आने वाले दिनों में करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Bihar Government have given instructions to the district magistrates to spend all the money that is required for relief measures, wihout waiting for sanction. The amount of Rs. 24 lakhs is not necessarily the limit. They can

spend even beyond Rs. 24 lakhs. Whatever money is required by the district collectors will be given.

With regard to the question about the team, naturally, the team will go into the various aspects and their findings will be given due weight by the Centre when financial assistance is given.

I do not think that there is anything more that I can add to this.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यहां से कोई टीम भेजेंगे, इन बातों की जांच करने के लिये और अगर भेजेंगे तो कब तक ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे इलाके में बाढ़ आई है । मैं वहां का प्रतिनिधि हूं ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Member had asked a specific question as to when the study team will go. That question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member Shri Kameshwar Singh had clubbed together so many questions in his first supplementary question. I am sorry I cannot allow him again now.

As far as the other Members who are rising are concerned, I would say that those Members who are concerned with the two towns mentioned in the question, namely Khagaria and Begusarai may put their questions. I do not think that the other Members should be interested in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The same river flows into my State also and it has cause severe damage in Bengal also. I shall satisfy you before you give me a chance as to how I am vitally involved.

MR. SPEAKER: I think supplementary questions should be confined to those Members who come from those areas. Why should the other people get up? How is Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan interested in this?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: May I know whether this is the first time that floods have come in the Khagaria town, and if not, what specific measures were taken before to prevent damage due to floods in that town, and how the damage has been caused again now?

DR. K. L. RAO: Necessary relief measures have been taken in this area. Khagaria town has been embanked and it has not been affected by floods so much now as before. Similarly,in regard to the Mansi also, very good protective measures have been taken, and erosion due to floods has been prevented.

MR. SPEAKER: I had not allowed that question. Why is the hon. Minister answering it?

DR. K. L RAO: . . . The floods have been receding and today, trucks are going along the national highway there.

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling the hon. Member, that the hon. Minister had already replied to it, and hence there was no need to reply. And yet, the hon. Minister has gone on answering it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will that reply be expunged now?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see if such a thing comes up again.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल मुंगेर जिले के बारे में है । गंगा के उत्तर में असम रोड और दक्षिण में पटना भागलपुर रोड है । इसके बीच का जो इलाका है इस में जबर्दस्त बाढ़ आई है । ऐसी बाढ़ पिछले दस बारह सालों में पहले कभी नही आई थी । चौदह तारीख से मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस इलाके के बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों के लिए राशन, कपड़ा, नावें और दवाइयों का आप क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं ?

इस इलाके में मकई की जो फसल थी वह पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गई है । लोगों को खड़ा होने के लिए जगह नहीं है । आप क्या तत्काल कोई इलाज करेंगे ताकि जनता को राहत मिले और एक दूसरी बात भी है । जब पक्के मकान, सिमेंट कनक्रीट के मकान गिर जाते हैं तो आप मानते हैं कि मकान गिर गए हैं लेकिन जब झुग्गियां झोंपड़िया बह जाती हैं तब आप इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बनायेगी ताकि जिन की झोपड़ियां खत्म हो चुकी हैं, उनको झोंपड़ियां बनवा कर देने का इंतजाम किया जाए ? इस काम को पाने वाले सात दिनों में आप पूरा करने को तैयार हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have given all this information in the statement. The Bihar Government have stated that they are taking all the necessary measures. They are giving free food, and they have evacuated people by boats and by other methods; the people who have been marooned have been evacuated, and people who have lost their houses have been given money, and they have also passed a rule that the district collectors need not wait for any sanction but they can take immediate steps and incur any amount of expenditure. That is what the Bihar Government have stated, and, therefore, it is not correct to say that sufficient steps have not been taken.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में जितनी भयंकर बाढ़ इस साल आई इसको सभी लोग जानते हैं, मंत्री महोदय भी जानते हैं । यह प्रश्न खगरिया और बेगूसराय इलाकों के बारे में है । आप इसको भी जानते ही हैं कि वहां फसल बरबाद हो गई है और किसानों के पास खाने तक के लिए नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई है वहां के किसानों की माल गुजारी माफ करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को आदेश देगी ? यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक सवाल है । अभी वहां मालगुजारी वसूल की जा रही है । मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के आदेश देने का सरकार विचार रखती है या नहीं रखती है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the crops are damaged and the farmers have suffered. They should have remission. I will pass on the suggestion to the Bihar Government.

श्री नं० दास : यह ठीक है कि मुंगेर जिला आक्रान्त है और वहां बाढ़ का पानी घुस आया है । निचले जो हिस्से हैं वे आक्रान्त हैं यह ठीक है । लेकिन मुफसिल थाना, सूरजगढ़ थाना, लखीसराय थाना और बरठैया थाना ये जो चार थाने हैं इनके बहुत से गांव जो गंगा के किनारे थे कट गए हैं, बह गए हैं । इन थानों के लोगों को बसाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं ।

DR K. L. RAO: It is true that these areas have been flooded and there has been waterlogging. Many villages have been washed out. The only thing we can do in that area, in Monghyr, is to construct an embankment between the river Ganga and the road. We are going to investigate that.

श्री केदार पासवान : हमको आप, बुलाते ही नहीं हैं । हम पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, हमारी तरफ आपकी निगाह ही नहीं पड़ती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी तरफ भी, बाकायदा देखता हूं । हर रोज यह सवाल किसी न किसी जिले को लेकर आ जाता है । हमने आज एडजर्न होना था । लेकिन कल का दिन हम और बैठ रहे हैं और इसी वास्ते बैठ रहे हैं कि इस पर बहस भी करनी है कल इस पर बाकायदा बहस

होगी । मैं शाकायदा देख रहा हूं कि किन मैम्बर्ज ने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन में समय मिला है और किन को नहीं मिला है । जिन को नहीं मिला, उनके भी नाम मैं नोट करता जाता हूं । मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि जो सहिलान उठते हैं और जिन को मौका नहीं मिल पाता है उनको कल मौका मिल जाए । आप घबराइये नहीं । सब के नाम नोट किये जा रहे हैं । आप तो बहुत पीछे हैं, आपको सबसे पहले मिलेगा ।

SHRI RANGA: You are right in saying that you have given us one full day to discuss this matter. At the same time, the hon. Minister has been accepting some short notice questions and refusing to accept some others From my own party, we had tabled a short notice question in regard to the flood havoc in Rajasthan. I do not know on what grounds he has refused to accept our short notice questions while he has gone on accepting all these days, day after day, short notice questions about flood havoc in other areas. Is it because Rajasthan is suffering less than other areas? What is the criterion?

MR. SPEAKER: I am also put in a difficulty. We have allotted a day for debate on this subject. Still I am very sorry to say that questions are being sent every day. How I can help to save the time of the House in this manner?

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं अभी रात ही उस इलाके से, मुंगेर जिले से, लौट कर आया हूं । 1948 के बाद गंगा, गंडक और कोसी इत्यादि नदियों में पहली बार इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आई है । उस क्षेत्र में एक दो नहीं, हजारों गांव जलमग्न हैं और लाखों लाख आदमी बेघरबार हो गये हैं । उन्हें नेशनल हाई वे नम्बर 31 पर भी जगह नहीं मिल रही है । मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि जो अफसरान वहां काम कर रहे हैं, उन के पास नावें नहीं हैं, और लोगों को पहुंचाने के लिये राशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है । उन लोगों को केरोसीन आयल, कपड़ा, दियासलाई और मैडीसन्ज दी जानी चाहिए । लेकिन वहां पर बिलकुल अपर्याप्त साधन हैं । सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह शत प्रतिशत गलत है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन गरीब लोगों के गांव जलमग्न हैं, जिन के मकान और झोपड़े बह गये हैं, जो बेघरबार और बेरोजगार हो गए है, उन को तात्कालिक तौर पर खाने, जीने के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने और उनकी अन्य कमियों को पूरा करने के बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये और आईन्दा साल बाढ़ के आने से पहले ही प्रोक्शनरी मेजर्ज के रूप में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ? पार साल अक्तूबर में जो बाढ़ आई थी, उस के बाद राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के लिए, जिनके घर वहां पड़ते हैं और खेती वहां होती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बाढ़ रिलीफ लोन की व्यवस्था की थी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ के बाद क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के रिलीफ के लिए तत्काल, एक हफ्ते में, लोन्ज की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है या नहीं ।

DR. K. L. RAO: I will pass on the various suggestions made by the hon. member to the Bihar Government.. With regard to the flood control measures, I do not know what area exactly he has referring to. If he is referring to Khagaria and Begusarai subdivision, I have already mentioned the measures that are being taken. As I said, we would try to strengthen the embankment at Khagaria. We are trying to put another embankment between Highway No. 31 and the River Ganga. These are some of the measures we have been thinking of *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The same river Ganga has flooded the whole of North Bengal and Murshidabad district. In the circumstances

will the Minister tell us how much money they are going to allocate for flood relief and also for irrigational and engineering works for the flood-affected areas of North Bengal and West Bengal?

DR. K. L. RAO: Malda and Murshidabad districts being at the very end of the Ganga, they have received the full impact of the floods. I am glad to say that I have got a telegram this morning that the Ganga is receding at Farakka. The amount of money that will be given will depend on the relief operations.

श्री वि० प्र० मण्डल : इस किस्म की बाढ़ बिहार में अभी तक नहीं आई है । बिहार इस समय प्रेजीडेंट रूल के अधीन है, जिस से केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही और भी बढ़ जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक बाढ़ से प्रभावित कितने बेघर लोगों को घर देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, कितने भूखे आदमियों के खाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और कितने बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ।

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already given the figures.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Sir, I want a specific answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: That question was asked earlier and he has answered it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I am yet to find any person or any government which can be held responsible for floods....

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any general questions.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: What is the amount that is ear-marked for river training and flood control for all the rivers in India?

MR. SPEAKER: Can he expect a reply from the hon. Minister to such a general question?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, you allow others to ask such questions, but not me.

DR. K. L. RAO: The amount of money provided in the Fourth Plan for this is about Rs. 100 crores.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उत्तरी बिहार में खगरिया सबडिवीजन, सहरसा जिले के दक्षिणी भाग, भागलपुर के उत्तरी भाग, कोसी तटबन्ध के भीतरी हिस्से और पूर्णिया जिले के गंगा के किनारे के भाग की बाढ़ की राजधानी कहा जाता है । उस क्षेत्र में से कोई सड़क नहीं बनाई जा रही है और रेलवे लाइन हमेशा खतरे में रहती है । मुझे हाल ही में उस इलाके का दौरा करने का मौका मिला है । इस तरह की भयंकर बाढ़ शायद कभी नहीं आई थी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस प्रकार की बाढ़ों को स्थायी रूप से रोकने के लिए कौनसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है । बाढ़ से वहां पर हर साल जो बर्बादी होती है और खास कर वहां पर इस साल जो बड़े पैमाने पर बर्बादी हुई है, उस की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार कौन सी ठोस व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is very correct when he says that this area has a large number of rivers—Kosi, Kamalbalan and Buri Gandak. Because of that, this area is heavily affected by floods every year. Therefore, all the possible measures are taken to reduce the intensity of the floods. I cannot say that floods can be avoided in this vital area but we can reduce their effects.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : 1948 के बाद यह सब से भयंकर बाढ़ है । दिस **फ्लड इज दि मोस्ट कैलोमिट्सव इन दि हिस्ट्री आफ गंगा** । सिंचाई मंत्री, डा० राव, ने बाढ़ से पहले ही पार्लियामेंट में अपने कार्यालय में बड़े बड़े प्रमुख इंजीनियरों और श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा आदि कई सदस्यगण की मीटिंग बुलाई थी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस का कुछ असर बिहार सरकार पर पड़ा है । इस बाढ़ से बहुत क्षति हुई है । दरभंगा जिले के केवल समस्तीपुर सबडिवीजन में मृत्युट्टीन नगर और पटोरी ब्लाक

में हजारों मकानों और मवेशियों को हानि हुई है और सात अमूल्य मानव प्राणों की क्षति हुई है। लेकिन अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में राहत की पूर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

SHRI J. B. KIRPALANI: Sir, unless you stop this flood of words, we will be swamped.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, you have to put up with it for some time.

DR. K. L RAO: A large number of flood control works have been taken up in Bihar. So far, the maximum amount of money that has been spent in any part of India has been in Bihar. In spite of that ,if flood damages occur, we cannot help it. Floods are still continuing to cause damage but we hope that after some years, floods will become less dangerous . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is very keen to reply and they are very keen to ask.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The Khagaria floods are very serious but I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the equally serious floods in my constituency, Mandsaur . . . (*Interruption*). Floods mean considerable suffering to the people.. (*Interruption*). I have submitted a letter to you and you have forwarded it to him. The Minister has given a statement but in the statement wrong informaion has been given. He has stated that there is no loss of property. I have visited Mandsaur and have seen hundreds of houses damaged. Huts have been swept away but the huts of the poor people are not regarded as property by this Minister. It is a very serious matter. We are deeply concerned about the happenings in our constituency. That is why we come here to represent the matter. I will request the Minister to reconsider the whole matter, find out what the exact facts are and given a correct assessment and not mislead the House; otherwise, I will bring a matter of privilege. People in my constituency are very seriosly affected. I do not generally lose mytemper. But I would like to tell him that he must ascertain the correct facts and place them before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I quite realise the anxiety of Members about the flood situation in their constituencies but how can a very innocent and humble question about two towns be strechedto all States? You will have an opportunity of a debate tomorrow. I am saying that repeatedly. My main object in cutting short the Agenda today was to see that we finish the official business today so that tomorrow could be devoted to this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You have promised many people. I think, it will be impossible.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we will be able to accommodate all. Most of them have already participated in it; those who have not, will be given a chance.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Full-fledged Tourist Directorates in States

*813. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full-fledged Tourist Directorates exist only in the States of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajashan and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to set up such Directorates in all the remaining States to facilitate the tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) In addiion to the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and West Bengal, full-fledged Tourist Directorates also exist in the States of Assam, Kerala. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Tourist Development

Council, of which the State Ministers of Tourism are members, has been persistently recommending the creation of full-fledged Tourist Directorates in all the States, and personal letters to this effect have also been addressed to the Chief Ministers. Action to set up full-fledged directorates has to be taken by the State Governments concerned.

1969 के केन्द्रीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के परिणामों पर समाचार पत्रों में हुई टिप्पणियों के बारे में सरकार का मत

*819. **श्री ज्ञा सुन्दर लाल** : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 13 मई, 1969 के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर तथा उस पर उन के द्वारा दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्य 'कि मुझे उस स्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है जहां उन विद्यार्थियों को कोई वरियता दी जाती है जो विशेषकर अंग्रेजी में निपुण होते हैं" के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 27 मई, 1969 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" के पृष्ठ 3 पर प्रकाशित केन्द्रीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के बारे में की गई टिप्पणी के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या राय है;

(ख) अंग्रेजी में विशेष निपुण विद्यार्थियों तथा अंग्रेजी में कमजोर परन्तु अन्यथा योग्य विद्यार्थियों के बीच अंग्रेजी के कारण उत्पन्न हुए अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार केवल उन ही विद्यार्थियों को योग्य मानती है जो विशेषकर अंगेजी में निपुण होते हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित विचारों से सरकार सहमत नहीं है।

(ख) जहां तक उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा के परिणामों का संबंध है, दोनों श्रेणयों के विद्यार्थियों के बीच ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Uniform Education Policy

820. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: SHRI HIMATSINGKA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel that the main cause of disturbances on account of languages and examinations are that there is no uniform education policy in India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of all the State Governments and Union Territories to discuss the matter, if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take certain measures to adopt a unform education policy in the whole of India, if so, what are these and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Disturbances on account of languages and examinations are due to a large variety of complex factors and not to the lack of a uniform education policy.

As a result of the Education Commission's Report which was widely discussed and whose main recommendations were successively approved by the State Education Ministers' Conference (April 1967), Members of Parliament Committee on Education (July 1967), the Central Advisory Board of Education (August 1967), and Vice-Chancellors' Conference (September 1967), and in both Houses of Parliament (August and December, 1967) the Government of India have adopted a national policy on education applicable to the whole country. The main concern of the Government now is to implement this policy.

There is, therefore, no proposal before the Government to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of the State Governments.

ग्वालियर में होटल :

*821. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री 14 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3128 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के विचाराधीन ग्वालियर में एक होटल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस होटल के निर्माण-कार्य को किस तारीख तक आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह प्रस्ताव इस लिये कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है कि बाजार-सर्वेक्षण तथा धन की उपलब्धि पर आधारित पारस्परिक प्राथमिकतायें इस सम्बन्ध में अनुकूल नहीं हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह): (क) से (ग) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को ग्वालियर में होटल निर्माण की कोई योजना नहीं है। ग्वालियर उन स्थानों में से एक है जिन्हें एक होटल बनाने के लिये अन्तिम रूप से चुना गया है, परन्तु इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय इस प्रयोजन के लिये किये जाने वाले व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन के जांच-परिणामों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया जायेगा।

Poor performance of Kathak Kendra

*822. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Kathak Kendra has not been closed when it was reported in 1964 to be dismally poor with no admission for Kathak in 1964-65 and only 11 students admitted in the following three years out of whom only three passed the course;

(b) how has the exependiture on staff been rising in spite of this, reaching Rs. 1.02 lakhs in 1967-68; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for delay in taking a decision on its future as recommended in the 14th report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha)?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Kathak Kendra was taken over by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in October, 1964 on an experimental basis initially for a period of two years. As such the question of closing it down in 1964 itself did not arise. The new Diploma course could be introduced only from the next academic session commencing from the 16th July, 1965. Therefore there were no admissions for the Diploma course during 1964-65. While the number of students in the Diploma course was 11, students were also admitted for several other courses later introduced for a broad-based training in Kathak dance.

(b) The increase in the expenditure on staff is due to the fact that separate administrative and class IV staff were appointed from time to time for the Kendra after it had been taken over by the Akademi. After introducing a course in *Thumri* a vocal teacher for *Thumri* was also appointed. The increase in expenditure on the staff has been on account of additional essential staff appointed and also on account of normal increase due to increments etc.

(c) The question of taking a final decision in regard to the set up of the Kendra had been under active consideration of the Akademi since the completion of the extended term in September, 1968, The Akademi nad to consider a number of alternatives before it finally decided to take over the Kendra with effect from 16-7-69. Hence the question of fixing responsibility for any delay in taking a final decision does not arise.

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ

*823. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ लगते हुए राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन क्षेत्रों में घुसपैठ विशेषकर जारी है; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् :

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) घुसपैठियों को रोकने के लिये हमारे सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा कड़ी गश्त लगाई जा रही है ।

Multiplicity of Agencies in Delhi

*824. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to end the multiplicity of agencies which are seriously impeding the planned development of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission have made certain recommendations in this behalf. These recommendations are under examination in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय छात्र संघ की बैठक

*825. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने अखिल भारतीय छात्र संघ की एक बैठक 23 मई, 1969 को दिल्ली में बुलाई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा० डी० एस० कोठारी भाषण कर रहे थे तब छात्रों में भाषा के प्रश्न पर पारस्परिक विवाद हो गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बैठक में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में ऐसे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हुए थे जिनका अध्ययन से किसी प्रकार का भी सम्बन्ध नहीं था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पारस्परिक विवाद और कटुता उत्पन्न हुई; और

(घ) सरकार ने यह बैठक किस प्रयोजन के लिये बुलाई थी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा 23–25 मई, 1969 को संयुक्त रूप से विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ।

(ख) सम्मेलन के प्रारम्भ में, जबकि, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने अपना स्वागत भाषण अंग्रेजी में देना शुरू किया, छात्र प्रतिनिधियों में इस बात पर मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया कि सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये अथवा अंग्रेजी में । शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष के सुझाव पर इस बात पर आम सहमति थी कि सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में से किसी में भी बोल सकते हैं ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों को विश्वविद्यालय यूनियन के अध्यक्ष अथवा यदि

वह आने में असमर्थ हो, तो किसी अन्य प्रतिनिधि को प्रतिनियुक्त करके भेजने के लिये निमंत्रण पत्र भेजे गये थे । किन्तु, जैसा कि आग लेने वालों ने मांग की थी, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के निर्वाचित अध्यक्ष तथा बाद में विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निष्कासित श्री एन० पी० सिन्हा को सम्मेलन में, विशेष मामले के तौर पर आग लेने की अनुमति दी गई थी ।

(घ) सम्मेलन का आयोजन निम्न लिखित विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये किया गया था :—

(1) विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों में छात्र द्वारा आग लेना;

(2) पाठ्यचर्या तथा परीक्षा सुधार;

(3) रोजगार सुविधाएं तथा तत्संबंधी समस्याएं;

(4) छात्र सलाहकार तथा मार्गदर्शन ब्यूरो के कार्य;

(5) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनाएं; और

(6) विश्वविद्यालय के जीवन में छात्र संगठनों का महत्व ।

Discussion on Draft Assam Reorganisation Bill

*826. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discussions on the draft of the proposed Bill on reorganisation of Assam between his Ministry and the Assam Leaders have been concluded; and

(b) whether any workable arrangement has been decided to avoid any future constitutional or administrative difficulties and if so, the broad outlines of the arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A preliminary draft of the Reorganisation Bill was discussed with the representatives of the Government of Assam and the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference. The Bill is being drawn up to give effect to the scheme of reorganisation of Assam announced by the Government of India on the 11th September, 1968, and every care is being taken to avoid future constitutional or administrative difficulties.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में नियुक्ति के लिये अनुसंधान सहायकों की परीक्षा

*827. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये अनुसंधान सहायकों की एक परीक्षा ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परीक्षा में कितने अनुसन्धान सहायकों को सफल घोषित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परीक्षा का स्तर बहुत ही निम्न था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 81.

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Working Losses of D.T.U.

*828. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working losses of the Delhi Trans-

port Undertaking have been increasing year to year since the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.T.U. have not been able to make any payment of the loan it had taken from the Centre since 1965 and according to a statement of the Chairman of the Undertaking, the debt will be paid only when D.T.U. made profit; and

(c) if so, the extent of debt and the reaction of Government to the above statement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes.

(b) The D.T.U. have not repaid any loan instalments or interest charges on loans since 1965-66. The Government are not aware of any statement having been made by the Chairman of the Undertaking as alleged in the Question.

(c) The total amounts of over-due instalments of principle and interest charges payable to the Government as at the close of the year 1968-69 were Rs. 335.41 lakhs and Rs. 156.24 lakhs respectively.

Communal Disturbances in Monghyr (Bihar)

*829. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made any inquiries into the communal incidents in Monghyr (Bihar) on the 9th February, 1969 and 29th March, 1969 or thereabout;

(b) the number of shops looted and people killed;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid or relief given to the victims by the State and/or Centre out of the Prime Minister's relief fund etc. :

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Dayal Commission's recommendations have been discussed with the States' Home Ministers and any action initiated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government. No assistance, however, was given from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

(e) A copy of the report on Ranchi-Hatia riots of Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances was forwarded to the State Government for apropriate action. They have already initiated action against the officials who were found by the Commission to be at fault in the discharge of official duties. A statement indicating the action taken by the State Government on the various recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1895/69.]

Reorganisation of States on Economic considerations

*830. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the re-organisation of States on economic considerations;

(b) whether Government are of the opinion that reorganisation of States on economic grounds is essential for dealing with the problem of regional disparities; and

(c) other steps under the consideration of Government to remove regional disparities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Government do not consider that the remedy to regional imbalances lies in reorganisation of States. It is essentially a problem of

development and in the formulation of plans particular attention is given to securing better regional balance. In the context of the new Fourth Plan the State Governments have been advised by the Planning Commission to review the question of identification of markedly backward areas on the basis of indicators of development already suggested to them and to formulate plans for economic and social development for such regions on the basis of the local potentials resources and needs. Special stress has been laid on the creation of infrastructure facilities for the development of natural resources in these areas and to accelerate the progress of development within a reasonable period of time.

Increase in Tourist Traffic

*831. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic has considerably increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of tourists, foreigners and Indian separately, who visited Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned on account of foreigners' visits to Rajasthan during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This department does not maintain data of foreign and Indian tourists visiting individual States or places.

(c) Foreign Exchange earnings are estimated on an all-India basis and not on the basis of individual States.

New Training system for I.A.S. probationers

*832. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a new system of training for I.A.S. probationers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how does it differ with the existing training scheme for the I.A.S. cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to make the training of IAS probationers more intensive and problem-oriented, the institutional training at the National Academy has been bifurcated, from July 1969, into two parts of about eight months and four months and the practical training of one year in the States sandwiched between these two parts. The training during the second part at the Academy would concentrate largely on problems of administration based on the probationer's experience and observation in the field.

(c) Earlier, the entire 12 months' institutional training of IAS probationers at the National Academy preceded the practical training in the states.

Enriching of Indian Languages

*833. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a period of about 30 years would be required to enrich Indian languages;

(b) if so, how long would it take for the Universities to switch over to the Indian languages as medium of instruction; and

(c) if it is likely to be very long, what action Government propose to take to strengthen the teaching of English in Indian Universities and details of the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Out of 86 universities including deemed univertities, 52 universities

have already introduced either Hindi or other Indian languages as media of instruction in addition to English. The process of switch-over from English to the regional languages as media of instruction at the university stage is a gradual one and no strict time-schedule can be prescribed for it but it is not likely to be very long. However, to assist the universities in the production of university level books with a view to facilitating early adoption of regional languages as media of instruction in as many disciplines as possible, the Government of India have agreed to sanction a grant upto Rs. 1 crore to each of the State Governments having Universities in their jurisdiction spread over a period of 6 years commencing from 1968-69 for the production of books in regional languages at the first degree level.

Activities of Anand Marg

*834. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the activities of "Anand Marg", a religious institution with its headquarters at Purulia;

(b) if so, the results of such investigations;

(c) the sources of income of this institution;

(d) the names and particulars of importantn persons of India, directly or indirectly connected with this institution; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action against this institution, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Central and the State Governments are keeping a close watch over the activities of the Anand Marg.

(b) Matters connected with this part of the question are sub-judice in writ petition No. 167 of 1969 before the Supreme Court.

(c) According to information furnished by the State Governments, the known sources of income of the Anand Marg are voluntary subscriptions from members, donations from members and sympathisers, grants from the Central office and funds collected by way of entertainment programmes and film shows.

(d) The founder of the Anand Marg is Shri Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar. The followers of the Anand Marg are to be found in different walks of life.

(e) Government had clarified that participation by a Government servant in the activities of Anand Marg would be treated as participation in political activities and as such would render the Government servant concerned liable to disciplinary action under the Conduct rules. However, on a writ petition and a notice of the motion for stay filed before it, the Supreme Court have issued orders restraining the Government giving effect to the provisions of the clarificatory circular until final disposal of the notice of motion for stay Government have accordingly issued necessary instructions to the Ministries' Departments not to act on the circular till further orders.

मध्य प्रदेश म हवाई अड्डों का विकास

*835. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डों के सुधार और विकास के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) उसमे भोपाल हवाई अड्डे के विकास और सुधार के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त हवाई अड्डे की विकास एवं सुधार योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) खजुराहो में एक "टर्मीनल बिल्डिंग" के लिये 5 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Disturbances in Indore

*836. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army had to be called in to quell the disturbances at Indore in the wake of an attack on a peaceful procession of Bharat Kesari Chandgi Ram by some miscreants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the miscreants fought a pitched battle with the Army with fire arms; and

(c) if so, the total loss of life and property suffered by the Army personnel?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Army was called in by the State Government, during the disturbances at Indore in June, 1969, only as a stand by arrangement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Filling up Posts in National Fitness Corps Directorate

*837. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has imposed a ban on the the filling up of the vacant posts in the National Fitness Corps Directorate since August, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the meeting of the Departmental Council of his Ministry, it was decided to fill up all vacant supervisory posts and other essential posts on *ad hoc* basis till decentralization of the Scheme was actually effected;

(c) whether it is further a fact that National Discipline Scheme Instructors have been employed to the office work; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the vacant posts have since been surrenred and incentive for promotion withheld to eligible staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to(d). In view of the decision taken, as a result of the acceptance of the Kunzru Committee Report to decentralise the NDS Instructors Scheme, the training programme has since been stopped under the NFC Scheme. Consequently, a ban has been imposed on further expansion of the NFC Directorate and a ban was imposed on filling up of the vacant posts in the NFC Directorate, since 2nd August, 1967.

2. At the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Education and the Department of Social Welfare held in April 1968, it was agreed that the supervisory and other essential posts for running the National Fitness Corps Organisation efficiently may be identified by Government and promotions thereto made according to rules. Such promotions were to be made on *ad hoc* basis and it might become necessary for the promotees to revert to their former posts at the time of decentralisation and transfer to the States. Accordingly, 2 posts of Head Clerk, 4 posts of UDC/Accounts Clerk and 1 post of Staff Car Driver were identified as essential and filled in with effect from 1st November 1968.

3. As the question of decentralisation of the NDS Instructions to the

States is receiving active consideration of the Government, it has become necessary by the Regional Offices of the NFC Directorate to utilise the services of a few Instructors for supplying personnel data to complete Quasi-permanent cases, etc.

4. As already stated, a decision has been taken to decentralise the NDS Scheme and also to continue the present tenure of the administrative staff and NDS Instructors only upto 31st December, 1969. The question of filling the vacant posts does not therefore arise.

इंजीनियरी संस्थाओं म प्रवेश क्षमता की अनियोजित वृद्धि

*838. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक** सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि व्यवहारिक जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा तैयार किये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार इंजीनियरी की डिग्री और डिप्लोमा प्राप्त किये हुए लगभग एक लाख व्यक्ति 1973–74 में बेरोजगार हो जाने की संभावना है; क्योंकि चीनी आक्रमण के उपरान्त 1963 में प्रवेश क्षमता में अनियोजित रूप से वृद्धि की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) जी हां। प्रयक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान के प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार, यदि हमारे आर्थिक विकास की गति वही रही जो चौथी योजना में दर्शायी गयी है, 1973–74 के अन्त तक लगभग 55,000 इंजीनियरी स्नातकों तथा 46,000 डिप्लोमाधारियों के फालतू होने की सम्भावना है। अनुमानित आधिक्य अंशतः 1962 की आपातकालीन स्थितिवश तकनीकी शिक्षा के विस्तार के कारण और अंशतः पिछले चार वर्षों में उद्योग में मन्दी के कारण है।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) इंजीनियरों को अतिरिक्त रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये चतुर्थ तथा उससे बाद की योजनाओं में सम्मिलित की जाने वाली प्रायोजनाओं के संबंध में राज्य सरकारें तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय प्रारम्भिक कार्य आरम्भ कर सकते हैं।

(2) चुनी हुई पूर्ण प्रमुख प्रायोजनाओं के लिये रिपोर्टों का निर्माण वरिष्ठ इंजीनियरों के पर्यवेक्षण में प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है;

(3) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के उद्योग-में-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का और विस्तार किया जाये ताकि प्रत्येक व कम से कम 5,000 प्रशिक्षणार्थिय को सम्मिलित किया जा सके;

(4) तमाम स्टेशनों के संचालन तथा रख-रखाव के लिये 1500 स्नातकों और डिप्लोमाधारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रबंध किये जायें;

(5) रिक्त स्थानों को शीघ्र भरा जाये, भर्ती की क्रियाविधि तथा निर्धारित योग्यताओं में, जहां संभव हो, संशोधन किया जाये। रिक्त तकनीकी पदों को भरने पर लगी सामान्य रोक को हटा दिया जाये:

(6) सेना तकनीकी कोर के लिये एक अल्प सेवा समिति कमीशन प्रारम्भ करना;

(7) इंजीनियरों के लिये अतिरिक्त रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के वास्ते भारतीय परामर्श संगठनों का विकास । जहां कहीं सम्भव और वांछनीय हो, प्रायोजनाएं स्वीकृत करने से पहले, भारतीय परामर्श संगठनों से तकनीकी समांगता तथा–व्यावहारिकता सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने पर बल दिया जाये;

(8) लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये इंजीनियरों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये विशेष योजनाएं तैयार की जायें;

(9) संविधान उपबन्धों को लागू किया जाये जिनके अन्तर्गत ठेकेदारों के लिये योग्यताप्राप्त इंजीनियर नियुक्त करना अपेक्षित हो;

(10) निर्माण कार्य अथक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि सम्बन्धी मशीनरी की मरम्मत तथा सेवा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रारम्भ करने के लिये सहकारिताओं की स्थापना करने के वास्ते इंजीनियरों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये;

(11) सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में मार्केटिंग, विक्रय और प्रबंध पदों पर इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये;

(12) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और विकास के प्रति एक बहु विशेषता दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये;

(13) तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को उनके विकास कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के विकासशील देशों को भेजने के वास्ते हमारे विदेश स्थित दूतावासों के जरिये विशेष प्रयत्न किये जायें ।

सड़क कराधान जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*839. **श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर** : क्या **नौवहन तथा परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम सड़क कराधान जांच आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की है कि सड़क निर्माण के लिये नियत राशि को ऐसी राशि घोषित किया जाये जो व्ययगत न हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या न केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार को बल्कि राज्य सरकारों से भी यह कहा जायेगा कि वे इस सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित करें ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण का कार्य वर्ष प्रति वर्ष अनवरत रूप से चलता रहे ?

संसद्-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) संभवतया सदस्य मोटर गाड़ी कराधान जांच समिति 1950 का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । इसकी सिफारिश थी कि केन्द्र और राज्यों दोनों में प्रत्येक वर्ष से बजट में सड़क विकास के लिये आवंटित राशियों को केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि की तरह व्ययगत न होने वाली निधि के रूप में मंजूर किया जाय ।

(ख) ग्रामीण सड़कों का विषय मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आता है और उनको रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दी गई है ।

Inclusion of Doctors from States in I.H.S. Cadre

*840. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the apprehensions of some senior doctors in the country that the State Governments might not send the names of really qualified senior Doctors or professors to be included in the Indian Health Service Cadre in

the Centre on the ground that they are not confirmed; and

(b) if so, the guarantees taken by the Government of India to allay those fears and apprehensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Medical & Health Service (Initial Recruitment Regulations, 1969 clearly specify the criteria of eligibility for consideration for appointment to the Service at the initial constitution stage. Every officer of a State Medical & Health Service who fulfils the prescribed criteria shall be considered and individual State Governments do not have the discretion to pick and choose from amongst officers who fulfil the criteria of eligibility.

स्वामी रामतीर्थ के विश्व बन्धुत्व के आदेशों का प्रचार

5265. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वामी रामतीर्थ जो आधुनिक युग के एक महान दार्शनिक थे, के विश्व बन्धुत्व, प्रेम तथा शान्ति के आदर्शों का पुस्तकों तथा अन्य प्रचार साधनों के द्वारा प्रचार करने की कोई योजना बनाई है या ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा को ईप्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी सामाजिक विज्ञान तथा भाषा अध्यापन विषयक पुस्तकों में सामान्यतः भारत के नेताओं और दार्शनिकों पर पाठ सम्मिलित किये गये हैं। उदाहरणार्थ दिल्ली में कक्षा 8 की सामाजिक अध्ययन की पुस्तकों में स्वामी रामतीर्थ के विषय में एक पाठ सम्मिलित किया गया है।

Communal Propaganda by Muslim Majlis during Elections in U.P.

5266. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the third week of February, 1969, the lawyers of Allahabad issued a press statement to the effect that the Muslim Majlis carried on Election propaganda on communal lines and its candidate got elected;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to disqualify the candidate under the Electoral Law and to ban such openly communal organizations in the country; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government had seen Press reports to that effect.

(b) and (c). There is no existing law enabling the Government to ban organisations except in cases where activities of an organisation are intended to bring about cession or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union. Regarding steps taken to disqualify the candidate concerned for membership of Parliament or of State legislatures the Election Commission of India have informed that a person incurs such disqualification only if he is convicted by a court of offences referred to in sub-section 1 or sub-section 2 of section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1957 or if on an election petition a finding is recorded by the High Court that any corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by that person. Clause 5 of the Criminal and Election Laws

(Amendment) Bill, 1968 seeks to lay down that a person would incur disqualification also if he is convicted by a court of offences under section 153-A and sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, as sought to be introduced by the Bill.

Dearth of Hotels and Restaurants in Gujarat

5267. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of hotels and tourist restaurants in Gujarat keeping in view the increasing number of tourists there;

(b) the income earned this year as compared to the previous year in Gujarat;

(c) whether Government would provide loans for hotels and restaurants in view of the difficulties experienced in this regard; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) According to the report of the Hotel Review & Survey Committee recently submitted to Government, it has been estimated that at least till 1973 there would be no shortage of hotel accommodation for foreign tourists at Ahmedabad. Statistics for smaller places in Gujarat are not available.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) and (d). The Hotel Development Loan Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to new hotel projects as well as for expansion/renovation of existing hotels. Restaurants are not covered in this Scheme for the present. An amount of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Ahmedabad in Gujarat State is included in the list of places where loans under this Scheme are admissible.

Amount Allocated to Gujarat by Centre for Construction of Roads

5268. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Government of Gujarat by the Centre for constructing strategic roads in the State during this year;

(b) the amount allocated during each of the last three years;

(c) the mileage of strategic roads constructed with this assistance and the names of the places connected by such roads; and

(d) the mileage of approved strategic roads lying incomplete in Gujarat and by when they would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The amount reimbursed to the State Government towards expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under:—

(i) 1966-67	Rs. 535.14 lacs.
(ii) 1967-68	Rs. 635.17 lacs.
(iii) 1968-69	Rs. 294.28 lacs.

The amount provided for expenditure during this year in the budget is Rs. 20 lacs.

(c) Total length of 919 miles was completed upto end of May 1969. The names of places connected cannot be indicated for security reasons.

(d) 32 miles are expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

Advancing of loans to D.T.U. for purchase of tyres

5269. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement

made by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi that the Central Government have advised the Bank not to advance loans to the Delhi Transport Undertaking for the purchase of tyres;

(b) whether the above statement is correct; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving this advice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) The statement is not correct.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of roads and bridges to Link Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with Gujarat

5270. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have sent a Scheme for constructing roads and bridges to link Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with Gujarat for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the Inter-State Road Development programme and the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon by the Central Government and the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of inter-State Roads proposed by the Government of Gujarat for Central Aid for connecting Gujarat with Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. and the cost of these roads is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1896/69].

No decision on the State Government's request for aid has yet been taken as these projects along with similar other proposals received from other State Governments have to be examined in the light of funds which may be actually available for aid in the Fourth Plan period. This aspect of the availability of funds is being examined.

Archaeological Surveys/Excavation work in Gujarat

5271. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether more efforts were made in 1967-68 and 1968-69 to undertake archaeological surveys or excavation work in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the places where such work was undertaken and the results thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake exploratory work in regard to the Narmada Valley civilization in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1967-68, excavation was conducted at Dhatava, District Surat and exploration in Districts Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat and Surendernagar. During 1968-69, excavation were conducted at Ghumli, District Jamnagar and exploration in District Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Broach, Baroda, Bulsar, Panch Mahals and Surat.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. However it may be started that during 1968-69, the M.S. University of Baroda in collaboration

with Dr. (Mrs.) Bridget Allchin of Cambridge University investigated the Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium and its associated human tools in the Narmada Valley in District Broach.

Maintenance of Ancient remains in Gujarat

5272. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient remains in Gujarat are in a neglected state at present;

(b) the number of ancient remains being looked after and the number of those being repaired in Gujarat;

(c) whether Government are aware that the ancient shrine of Lord Krishna is in need of urgent attention by the Archaeological Department; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Within the funds available, all steps are taken to maintain in state of good repairs, the centrally protected monuments in Gujarat.

(b) There are altogether 196 centrally protected monuments and sites in Gujarat. During this year, Special Repairs will be carried out to 15 centrally protected monuments, in addition to the Annual Maintenance and Upkeep of other fifty-two monuments.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Necessary structural repairs to the ancient temple of Lord Krishna at Dwarka are already in progress.

Alleged Misuse of Staff Car by Director, Zoological Survey of India

5273. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Department is/was inquiring about the misuse of staff car by the Director, Zoological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if the findings have not been given when they are likely to be given;

(d) whether the Vigilance Department investigated other cases against the same person as Deputy Director, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaint is still under departmental investigation, on completion of which, a decision will be taken after consulting the Central Vigilance Commission.

(d) and (e). Two complaints against the present Director were received when he was Deputy Director. These related to his claiming Daily Allowance while on tour, at wrong rates, and about his responsibility for the loss of a Field Binocular. Both the complaints were investigated and found to be baseless.

Passengers not charged for some extra weight by some International Air line Companies

5274. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some International Airline Companies do not charge from their passengers for some extra weight of luggage carried by them; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India also propose to adopt the same procedure for attracting more passengers by the Air-India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Under a Resolution of IATA (International Air Transport Association) unanimously adopted by member-airlines, free baggage allowance is restricted to 30 kgs. for a passenger travelling First Class and 20 kgs. for a passenger travelling Economy Class. Any international airline which is a member of IATA and allows passengers free baggage in excess of these limits, would contravene these regulations. This amounts to unethical practice and is liable to be penalised by IATA.

(b) No, Sir. It is not proposed to advise Air-India to follow this unethical practice.

Casual Labourers working in Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta

5275. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 120 casual labourers in the Indian Botanical Garden in Calcutta (Shibpur) who have been working continuously for more than six years but have not yet been made permanent.

(b) whether it is also a fact that these casual labourers are paid a daily wage of Rs. 2.50 only, while the class IV staff in the same place get Rs. 173.50 per month and whereas the prevailing daily wage rate for an ordinary labourer in the adjoining city of Howrah is between Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 5;

(c) whether it is further a fact that these casual labourers are made to work as domestic servants in the quarters of Officers of the Botanical Garden;

(d) whether it is also a fact that when any of these labourers show reluctance to work as domestic servants in the houses of the Officers, his name is at once struck off the register and he is never given any work in future and that more than half a dozen such persons have been dismissed for such reluctance in the recent few months; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to set the matters right?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Casual labourers employed in the Indian Botanical Garden are paid wages at rates varying from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.50 per diem, according to the technical skill required for the type of work on which they are employed in the Garden.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Indian Botanic Garden was taken over by the Government of India from the Government of West Bengal with effect from 1st January, 1963. Since then, 53 posts of casual labourers have been converted into regular temporary posts and such of those casual labourers who were originally recruited through the Employment Exchanges and had put in two years service have been transferred to regular temporary establishment. The question of how many more posts of casual labourers are required on a regular basis is being examined. A proposal for revising the rates of daily wages on the basis of the schedules of rates maintained by CPWD and the Government of West Bengal is also under consideration.

Termination of Services of Teachers of Colleges Affiliated to Delhi University.

5276. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Bodies of some Colleges

affiliated to Delhi University have terminated the services of some teachers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is acute resentment in University teachers due to such unfair termination; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard, and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). According to the University, it has received information regarding one case of termination of services of a Lecturer by the Governing Body of the Shyam Lal College on the following grounds:—

(i) Wilful disobedience of orders of the Principal;

(ii) Wilful neglect of duty for not delivering the requisite number of lectures;

(iii) Dishonesty for making false record;

(iv) acts incompatible with the faithful discharge of duties of a Lecturer; and

(v) acts subversive of discipline.

There have been representations by the Delhi University Teachers' Association and demonstration by some teachers of the University against the termination of services of the teacher.

(d) It is within the competence of the University and the College authorities to take a decision in such matters.

पटना के निकट सव्वलपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल

5277. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पटना के निकट सव्वलपुर में गंगा नदी पर एक पुल बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गुलजार बाग (पटना) गंगा पुल निर्माण असन्तुष्ट नागरिक समिति, बाबुआगंज, पटना–7 द्वारा भारत के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, योजना आयोग, गृह-कार्य मंत्री, रेलवे मंत्री आदि को इस बारे में एक ज्ञापन भेजा गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) राज्य सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि यद्यपि पहले उन्होंने सव्वलपुर के पास पुल बनाने के स्थान निर्धारण का निश्चय किया था किन्तु अब ठीक स्थान निर्धारण के प्रश्न पर मई , 1969 में राज्य विधान परिषद द्वारा निर्मित समिति जो पुल के स्थान को गुलजारबाग के पास बनाने के पक्ष में है, की सिफारिशों के आधार पर उससे और आगे जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी हां, ज्ञापन की कुछ प्रतिलिपियां प्राप्त हुई ह ।

(ग) ज्ञापन में यह आग्रह किया गया है कि प्रस्तावित पुल का निर्माण सव्वलपुर के थान पर ही किया जाय ताकि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वहां के लोगों का गार्हस्थय जीवन,

घरबार, बहुमूल्य जमीन को उजड़ने से बचाया जा सके ।

(घ) (क) भाग को दृष्टि में रखते हुये इस समय यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Revival of Indo-U.S. Education Foundation Scheme

5278. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new U.S Ambassador to India Mr. Kenneth Keating, in his Press Conference held on the 29th July, 1969, proposed the revival of the Indo-U.S. Education Foundation Scheme; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The new American Ambassador, Mr. Kenneth Keating, in a Press Conference on 29th July, 1969 is reported to have favoured the revival of the proposal for an Indo-U.S. Educational Foundation financed from PL 480 rupee funds. This has been stated to be his 'personal opinion' as one of the fruitful ways in which the funds could be used.

(b) Does not arise.

Class IV employees Welfare Association, Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

5279. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual elections to elect the office bearers of the Managing Committee of Class IV Employees Welfare Association, Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi to be held sometime in April 1969 were postponed at the directive of his Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the orders from his Ministry for the postponement of the election, some people declared themselves as elected members of the Managing Committee of Class IV Employees Welfare Association, Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is known to the authorities that these so-called members of the Managing Committee referred to in part (b) above are collecting annual subscriptions from the members and have approached the concerned authorities for grants; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the defaulters and to save the legitimate interests of other members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) This Ministry did not recognise the team of office bearers said to have been elected in the unauthorised meeting, and the former executive Committee is deemed to continue to be in office till fresh elections are held in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Action is also in hand to get the Voter list, etc. checked and to arrange early elections in this Association.

Aid by University Grants Commission to Colleges and Institutions in Nagpur

5280. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is giving aid to Colleges and Institutions in Nagpur;

(b) if so, the names of the Colleges/Institutions getting aid and the amount of aid per year they are getting; and

(c) the names of Colleges/Institutions which are not getting any aid and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the assistance provided by the University Grants Commission during 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 to the colleges/institutions in Nagpur is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1897/69].

(c) With the exception of Shri Shivaji Society's Science College, located at Congress Nagar, Nagpur, there are no colleges/institutions in Nagpur which have not received assistance from the University Grants Commission during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. This college was recognised under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act only on March 11, 1969 in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf and as such, was not provided any assistance by the Commission during these years.

Starting of a Hotel in Public Sector at Nagpur

5281. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start a Hotel in Public Sector at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The resources being limited, strict priorities have to be fixed keeping in view Tourist requirements.

Nepalese Delegation's Visit to India

5282. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Nepalese delegation is coming to India;

(b) if so, when it is expected; and

(c) what will be the scope of discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The delegation is scheduled to arrive in New Delhi towards the end of this month.

(c) All matters of bilateral interest will be discussed.

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में फालतू पद घोषित करना

5283. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने-कितने पद फालतू घोषित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) फालतू पदों के कारण प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवायें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को सौंपी गई है ;

(ग) क्या फालतू पदों की संख्या तथा गृहकार्य मंत्रालय को सौंपे गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कोई अन्तर है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों को हानि हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव): (क) मंत्रालय खास

अवर सचिव ——1

अनुभाग अधिकारी——6

सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार——3

शिक्षा अधिकारी—— 1

वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी—1

सहायक—15, (1-3-1967 से 14 तथा 1-8-1967 से 1)

अवर श्रेणी लिपिक—18, 1-3-1967 से 17 तथा 1-3-1968 से 1)

लेखा लिपिक——2

अवर श्रेणी लिपिक——57

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

(सम्बन्ध कार्यालय) (मुख्यालय)

श्रेणी 2 (राजपत्रित)—1

श्रेणी 3 —18

श्रेणी 4 —5

(ख) मंत्रालय खास

अनुभाग अधिकारी —4

सहायक—1 (सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को वास्तविक रूप से अभी तक गृह मंत्रालय के फालतू सैल में स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है। इसके फालतू सैल में तबादले के प्रश्न पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।)

अवर श्रेणी लिपिक——5

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण—कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) मंत्रालय खास

(1) अनुभाग अधिकारी :—अनुभाग अधिकारियों के छः पद फालतू घोषित किये गये थे लेकिन केवल चार अनुभाग अधिकारियों को गृह मंत्रालय को सौंपा गया था तथा शेष दो को मंत्रालय में ही अन्य फालतू स्टाफ के साथ समायोजित कर लिया गया था ।

(2) सहायक:—1-3-1967 को जब स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया गया था तो इस श्रेणी में वास्तव में केवल दो ही व्यक्ति फालतू थे। क्योंकि एक सहायक ने मंत्रालय में अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया था तथा इसलिए उस का पद समाप्त कर दिया था, दूसरे पद को स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट की सहमति से निर्मित अनुसन्धान सहायक के पद में समायोजित कर दिया गया था ।

(3) अवर श्रेणी लिपिक :—सहायकों/अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के पदों पर स्थानापन्न रूप से अल्पकालिक रिक्त स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे 22 फालतू घोषित किये गये अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों में से 9 अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को 28-2-67 से इनके मूल पदों पर अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के रूप में पदावनत कर दिया गया था। 1-3-1967 को मंत्रालय में केवल 13 अवर श्रेणी लिपिक फालतू थे। 8 व्यक्तियों को अन्य श्रेणियों में निर्मित अथवा रिक्त पड़े अतिरिक्त पदों में समायोजित कर लिया गया था। वे अन्ततः उस क्रम में नियमित पदों पर खपा लिए गए थे। शेष 5 अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को गृह मंत्रालय के फालतू सैल के लिए फालतू घोषित कर दिया गया था ।

(4) लेखा लिपिक :—दो लेखा लिपिक फालतू थे तथा उन्हें मंत्रालय में दो अतिरिक्त लेखाकारों के पदों पर रख लिया गया था।

(5) अवर श्रेणी लिपिक :—क्योंकि अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के सभी पद खाली थे इसलिए किसी भी अवर श्रेणी लिपिक को गृह मंत्रालय को नहीं भेजा गया था ।

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण :—फालतू घोषित 24 पदों में से 15 पद खाली थे। निम्न-

लिखित शेष 9 पदों को विभाग के सर्किल कार्यालयों की सामानान्तर श्रेणियों में रखा/खपा लिया गया था :—

अधीक्षक (तकनीकी)	1
तकनीकी सहायक	1
हेडक्लर्क	1
माडलर ग्रेड 2	1
अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	5
जोड़	9

(घ) **मंत्रालय खास** —9 स्थायी अवर श्रेणी लिपिक जो स्थानापन्न रूप में अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे, उन्हें उनके मूल पदों पर पदावनत कर दिया गया था क्योंकि पद समाप्त हो गए थे। क्योंकि यह सामान्य प्रशासनिक कार्यक्रम मामला है इसलिए इससे किसी को हानि पहुंचने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण—एक माडलर ग्रेड 2 को कुछ हानि हुई थी क्योंकि उसको निम्न ग्रेड में खपाया गया था।

(ङ) **मंत्रालय खास**—प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण—स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में माडलर ग्रेड 2 का एक पद समाप्त कर दिया गया था तथा गृह मंत्रालय के फालतू सैल ने उसे किसी अन्य पद पर नियुक्त करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की थी। परिणामतः गृह मंत्रालय के सुझाव पर, पदधारी को अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पद का प्रस्ताव किया गया था उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया था और वह उक्त पद पर नियुक्त कर दिए गए थे।

Complaints pending with District Judge, Delhi

5284. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5197 on the 20th December, 1968 and state:

(a) the date on which the applications pending under Section 476/479-A of C.P.C. were filed, the number of proceedings held datewise, and the number of witnesses examined; and

(b) the action taken on the complaints against the illegalities in the court and disappearance of documents, the names of the courts involved, the number of cases in which the courts of inquiries were instituted, the number of cases in which the cases were referred to lower courts for instituting the courts of inquiries and the names of such courts, and the fate of such references?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An application was filed on 24th October, 1968 and the proceedings were held on 28th October, 1968; 16th November; 1968; 30th November, 1968; 4th January, 1969; 25th January, 1969; 12th February, 1969; 15th March, 1969; 7th April, 1969; 25th April, 1969; and 24th May, 1969. No witness was examined. The application was dismissed on 24th May, 1969.

(b) There were 75 complaint against the illegalities in the courts and disappearance of documents. The action taken on them is as under.

In 19 complaints inquiry reports are being awaited from the courts of S/ Shri B. B. Gupta, H. S. Malik, Shamsher Singh Kanwar, Harminder Singh Bakshi, Gian Inder Singh, Pyare Lal Singla Vidya Bhushan Bansal, Vinod Sagar Aggarwal, Sub-Judges and Shri P. K. Bahri, Additional Rent Controller. In one complaint proceedings have been stayed by the High Court. One complaint was sent to the Police and proceedings are now pending in the court of Shri K. N. Joshi, M.I.C. Delhi.

No official was found responsible for disappearance of documents in 10

complaints. In one complaint an official of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, was found responsible for the loss of documents. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to take necessary action against him.

One complaint which was referred to the police has been filed as untraced.

In five complaints officials at fault have been warned to be careful in future.

In five complaints no action could be taken against the officials held responsible as they had already retired or dismissed from service.

In two complaints one grade increment of each official found responsible was withheld without commulative effect.

In two complaints the officials have been fined.

In twenty-two complaints the officials have been charge-sheeted and inquiries are still pending.

In 2 complaints show cause notices for withholding one grade increment have been issued.

In 4 complaints regarding illegalities the officials concerned have been charge-sheeted and the inquiries are still pending.

In 30 complaints the missing documents have been reconstituted or traced out and in the remaining complaints efforts are being made for the reconstruction of the missing documents.

पांच दिन तक बिहार के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को वेतन न दिया जाना

5285. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को श्री बी० पी० मण्डल की सरकार द्वारा पांच दिन का वेतन इस कारण नहीं दिया गया था कि उन्होंने 5 दिन हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री के नेतृत्व में बनी दूसरी संयुक्त सरकार ने यह वेतन देने का निर्णय किया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में जैसे ही राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया राज्यपाल ने उस निर्णय को लागू करने से इन्कार कर दिया; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष श्री शास्त्री के नेतृत्व में बनी सरकार ने 5 दिन के वेतन का भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया था; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के वित्त विभाग ने भी इस बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी थी; और यदि हां, तो बिहार के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को अब तक 5 दिन का स्वीकृत वेतन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण है और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) शोषित दल सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों को वेतन न देने का निश्चय किया था जो फरवरी, 1968 में 5 दिन तक हड़ताल पर रहे थे।

(ख) श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री के नेतृत्व में दूसरे संयुक्त मोर्चा मंत्रिमडल ने 25 जून, 1968 को त्यागपत्र देने के बाद 26 जून, 1968 को निर्णय किया कि हड़ताल की अवधि के लिए सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन के बराबर तदर्थ अदायगी की जाय ।

(ग) 1968 में राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान (ख) में दिये निर्णय पर गौर किया

गया था और यह पाया गया कि प्रकरण के गुण-दोष पर ऐसी अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी नहीं की जा सकती। यह फैसला किया गया कि उपरोक्त (क) में दिये पहले वाले निर्णय को कायम रखा जाय।

(घ) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार ने उपरोक्त (घ) वाले निर्णय को कार्यरूप न देने का निश्चय किया है क्योंकि हड़ताली कर्मचारी उस अवधि के लिए वेतन के अधिकारी नहीं हैं जिस के लिए वे अनधिकृत रूप से कार्य से अनुपस्थित थे।

कुंवर सिंह राजपथ (बिहार) का निर्माण

5286. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुंवर सिंह राजपथ (बिहार) के निर्माण-कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि निर्माण में विलम्ब हुआ है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) बिहार में कुंवर सिंह राजपथ नाम की कोई सड़क नहीं है, शायद माननीय सदस्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 30 के आरामोहनिया भाग का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इस सड़क के एक भाग के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए एक प्राक्कलन पहले ही स्वीकृत हो चुका है। शेष भाग के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिये प्राक्कलन विचाराधीन हैं। धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन इस सड़क को शीघ्र पूरा करने की दृष्टि से चौथी योजना काल में और निर्माण कार्यों को प्रगामी रूप में किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

बिहार में सलाहकार समितियां, बोर्ड तथा अन्य संगठन

5287. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 7 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2128 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार से मांगी गई जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त हो चुकी है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1898/69]

Television Sets Manufactured at Pilani (Rajasthan)

5288. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the television sets manufactured at Pilani (Rajasthan) are full of defects;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these defects were also pointed out by the Estimates Committee in their 104th Report (Third Lok Sabha);

(c) if so, the seteps taken by Government for the removal of these defects;

(d) the extent to which these defects have been removed; and

(e) the action taken against the persons responsible for passing the defective sets?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Estimates Committee in their 104th Report (Third Lok Sabha) stressed the need for continuous improvement of the T. V. Receiver so that it meets not only the performance requirements but also proves competitive both in quality and cost with imported sets.

(c) and (d). Since then a number of improvements have been incorporated and the present model generally conforms to I.S.I. specifications.

(e) Does not arise.

Allegation against a Union Minister for getting Finance from the Foreign Christian Missionary Institutions

5289. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1744 on the 16th May, 1969 regarding activities of Christian Missionaries and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the name and activities of the Union Minister who has been getting finance from the foreign Christian missionary institutions, engaged in the border areas of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Government have not moved in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No particulars have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. No inquiry is therefore possible.

Reduction in Inter-State Sales Tax on Dry Fruits and Woollen Yarn in Delhi

5290. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Council of Delhi has recommended the Centre to reduce the inter-State Sales Tax on dry fruits and woollen yarn used for making carpets; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the decision taken by the Regional Council on Sales Tax for the Northern Zone that no State/Union territory should reduce sales tax on any item without placing the proposals before the Council the Delhi Administration have been advised to place the proposal relating to reduction in the rate of Central Sales Tax on dry fruits before the Regional Council at its next meeting. The proposal to reduce the rate of sales tax on inter-State sales of woollen carpet yarn is linked up with the question of implementation of other recommendations made by the Regional Council in relation to Delhi and the Delhi Administration have been advised to take up all the recommendations together for implementation.

Infructuous Expenditure on Coal Gasification Plant

5291. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state whether responsibility has been fixed for the infructuous expenditure of Rs. 72 lakhs on the Coal gasification plant, without reference to the existing plant at Dhanbad and without considering the kind of gas to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The decisions of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C. S. I. R.) on the Coal Gasification Plant of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad are in the process of implementation. An investigation, if required, will be made to find out whether any responsibility is to be fixed.

Low Shaft, Pig Iron Pilot Plant, Jamshedpur

5292. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the reasons why investigation was not ordered till March, 1969 in the poor performance of the Low Shaft Pig Iron Pilot Plant at Jamshedpur on which Rs. 131 lakhs had been spent and only 3965 tonnes of pig iron has been sold at Rs. 310 per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The Low Shaft Furnance Pilot Plant at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur is an experimental plant which was set up to assess the possibilities of making commercial grade pig iron with inferior grades of raw materials and it is not run on a commercial scale producing pig iron primarily for sale. It would not, therefore, be appropriate to evaluate the total tonnage of pig iron produced as the experimental plant is not run continuously round the clock.

हिन्दी आशु लिपिकों की भर्ती

5293. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों का नई भर्ती पर रोक हटाने तथा उन निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों को हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के पदों पर नियुक्त करने का है जिन्होंने आशुलेखन का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन मंत्रालयों का नाम क्या है जहां हिन्दी आशुलेखन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों से हिन्दी आशुलेखन का कार्य लिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के लिये कोई प्रतियोगी-परीक्षा आयोजित न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि केन्द्र सरकार में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का कार्य बहुत बढ़ गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उन निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को आशुलिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जिन्होंने हिन्दी आशुलेखन का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है। साधारणतया निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिक हिन्दी आशुलेखन में प्रशिक्षण के पात्र नहीं है। केवल ऐसे निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों को हिन्दी आशुलेखन के प्रशिक्षण में दाखिला दिया जाता है जिन के सम्बन्ध में विभाग कार्यालय यह प्रमाणित करता है कि हिन्दी आशुलेखन में उनकी दक्षता के उपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है। ऐसे प्रशिक्षण से निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिक स्टेनो-टाईपिस्टों के पद पर भी आसीन हो सकते हैं।

उन निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों से, जिन्होंने हिन्दी आशुलेखन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रखा

है किन्तु आशुलिपिक के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं, हिन्दी आशुलेखन में भी लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के पद पर आगे भर्ती रोक दी गई है चूंकि सभी वर्तमान आशुलिपिकों को हिन्दी आशुलेखन में भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । सभी वर्तमान हिन्दी आशु-लिपिकों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिकों सेवा में सम्मिलित करने का विचार है ताकि उन्हें भी अन्य आशुलिपिकों को उपलब्ध होने वाले समान अवसर प्राप्त हो जायें ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की सेवा अवधि को बढ़ाना

5294. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारियों का कार्यकाल मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ाया जा रहा है जबकि इन पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरना आवश्यक है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों को नियमित ढंग से भरने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में प्रवर अनुसंधान अधिकारी के जो पद तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गये थे उन्हें उन्नति पदों के रूप में घोषित किया गया है तथा उन्हें विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिशों पर नियमित आधार पर भरा जायेगा । इस कार्य के लिये विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक बुलाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग की इमारत के लिये "कूलरों" की व्यवस्था

5295. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग रामाकृष्ण पुरम्, नई दिल्ली की, एक ऐसी बिल्डिंग में कार्य कर रहे हैं जो कि गर्मी की ऋतु में तप जाती है तथा कर्मचारियों के लिये कार्य करना कठिन हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कर्मचारियों की कार्य कुशलता में सुधार करने के लिये उस बिल्डिंग में 'कलय' तथा खस-खस की टट्टियों का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग रामाकृष्णपुरम् के पश्चिमी और पूर्वनिर्मित ब्लाकों में स्थित है ये ब्लाक पूर्वी ओर के ब्लाकों की अपेक्षा अधिक गर्म है, भवन में पावर प्वाइन्टों की कमी के कारण केवल सीमित संख्या में डेजर्ट कूलर अथवा कूलरों की व्यवस्था की जा सकी है । आयोग और निदेशालय की पावर सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है तब और अधिक कूलर दिये जायेंगे फिर भी भवन को ठण्डा

रखने के लिये खस-खस की टट्टियां लगाना और उनके लिये पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जनता से रुपया ऐंठना

5296. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा जनता को डरा-धमका कर रुपये ऐंठने के कार्य को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है जैसा कि 15 मई, 1969 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के पृष्ठ 3 पर समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने निर्वाह और अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा पर किये जा रहे मासिक खर्च पर निगाह रखाने का भी प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जो पुलिस कर्मचारी दंडापराधों में (अन्तर्ग्रस्त) होते हैं उनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के रहन-सहन के स्तर पर भी दूसरों के अलावा निगाह रखी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे गये अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति न होना

5297. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय तथा विशेषकर अधीनस्थ कार्यालय रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे गये उन अभ्यर्थियों को स्वीकार नहीं करते जो उनकी अपनी पसन्द के नहीं होते ताकि वे पद खाली पड़े रहें, और कारण यह दे दिया जाता है कि उपयुक्त अभ्यर्थी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा जनवरी तथा जून के मध्य भेजे गये अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से अनपयुक्त घोषित किये गये अभ्यर्थियों की क्या संख्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : जनवरी-जून, 1969 की अवधि के पूर्ण आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । फिर भी अधिकांश नियुक्तियां रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रायोजित उम्मीदवारों में से चुनाव द्वारा की जाती हैं जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों समेत) में 1965 से 1968 तक अधिघोषित रिक्तियों तथा उन वर्षों में की गई नियुक्तियों के संबंध में नीचे दिये आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट होगा :—

वर्ष	अधिघोषित रिक्तियों की संख्या	रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रायोजित उम्मीदवारों में से की गई नियुक्तियों की संख्या
1965	2,09,162	1,41,045
1966	1,72,227	1,12,543
1967	1,34,585	93,749
1968	1,47,597	95,043

Littoral Drifting of Sand at Paradip Port

5298. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paradeep, India's deepest port, is once again threatened with unprecedented littoral drifting of sand;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard: and

(c) the total amount of money spent on dredging of Paradeep Port so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The draft at Paradip Port has been reduced from 34 ft. to 33 ft. with effect from the 10th August, 1969 due to siltation in the entrance channel caused by littoral drift. The margional reduction in the draft is not abnormal considering the fact that during the same period in 1968 the draft had fallen to 28 ft. A number of measures have been taken to achieve restoration of original drafts and to prevent further siltation. These measures include constant maintenance dredging by the Port's maintnance dredger, creation of a sand trap at the tip of the southern breakwater for which a contract has been awarded to a Japanese Company; construction of a sand pump to work on a trestle on the south of the southern breakwater etc.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was spent on Capital Dredging and Earth Work. The Port Trust has reported that a sum of Rs. 6.81 lakhs was spent till the 31st March, 1969 on the running expenses of the Port's maintenance dredger. Besides, a sum of Rs. 14.81 lakhs was paid as hire charges for dredgers hired from other ports. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs is expected to be spends in connection with the contract executed with the Japanese firm for Capital and maintenance dredging.

Indo-Soviet Co-operation

5299. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have been named for Indo-Soviet Co-operation as a result of talks held in the last week of May, 1969 in New Delhi between the Soviet Scientists and the Indian Scientists;

(b) the places visited in India by the Soviet team and the expenditure on the visit; and

(c) whether such talks are held at regular intervals with the Soviet Scientists and the names of other countries with whom similar arrangements exist?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V .K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Soviet and the Indian Scientists felt that there is scope for collaboration in applied and technological research between the two countries. Some of areas in which the delegation evinced interest related to textile and textile machinery industry, chemical industry, high polymer industry, petro-chemicals, dye-stuffs, glass and ceramics, leather technology ore-beneficiation, ferro-manganese technology and jute technology.

(b) The Soviet team visited Research Institutions and Industrial establishments, both in the private and public sectors, in Delhi Ahmedabad, Poona, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta and Jamshedpur. An expenditure of Rs. 17,200/-

approximately was incurred during the stay of Soviet team in India.

(c) Talks for collaboration in Scientific fields are being held with the Soviet Scientists at periodical intervals. The countriesh with whom agreements for scientific exchange exist are U.K., U.S.A., Poland, Hungary, Federal Democratic Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and U.A.R.

Revision of Script-Son-Et-Lumiere Display at Red Fort, Delhi

5800. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1749 on the 16th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the question of revision of script with a view to including the songs 'Kadam Kadam Badhai Ja' and 'Vande Mataram' in respect of Son-et-Lumiere Display at Red Fort, Delhi has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The script is under revision with a view to include these songs.

A.R.C'S Recommendations Regarding Size of State Cabinets

5301. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the size of the Cabinet of the States;

(b) whether the Central Government have impressed upon the State Governments the necessity or the desirability of implementing the recommendations of the A.R.C.; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Commission has not so far made any recommendation on the size of Cabinets in the States:

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Former Chief Justices of India Associated with Committees|Commissions

5302. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

With the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3888 on the 21st March, 1969 regarding the association of the former Chief Justices of India with Committees|Commissions and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the same will be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information had to be collected from all State Governments and the various Ministries and offices of the Government of India. Some replies are still due in spite of repeated reminders. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is complete.

Assistance to Stats for Preparation of Text Books at University level in their own Languages

5303. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some results have been achieved in respect of the decision taken to give assistance to various States for preparing text-books at the university level in their own languages;

(b) the time by which text books would be ready with the Centre's assistance; and

(c) whether the Central Government have fixed some time limit for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. All the State Governments (except Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir) have already set-up Boards|Agencies for the production of books and literature at university level in accordance with the guidelines circulated to them by the Government of India. The reports received from the State Governments to whom Central assistance amounting to Rs. 34,47,82 was released during the year 1968-69, indicate that they have already undertaken or propose to undertake original writing/translation of a large number of books in regional languages. A statement listing books published or undertaken for publication by various State Governments under the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1899|69). Keeping the importance of the scheme in view, and also that the progress of the Scheme in States may not be held up for want of funds, the Government of India have allocated during the current year, further assistance of Rs. 28 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 2 lakhs to Haryana and Rs. 7 lakhs each to the other State Governments.

(b) and (c). No time limit has been fixed by the Government. The book production programme will be a phased programme for which Central assistance will be spread over a period of six years.

अन्य राज्यों के निवासियों को किसी राज्य की सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति

5304. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद में यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि किसी भी राज्य की सरकारी सेवा में अन्य राज्यों के निवासियों की नियुक्तियां की जानी चाहियें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसे गैर-काश्मीर निवासियों, जो कि काश्मीर की सरकारी सेवा में लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियमित आधार पर नियक्त किये गये थे, की सेवायें इस आधार पर समाप्त कर दी गई कि अब इन पदों के लिये कश्मीर लोग उपलब्ध थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् द्वारा जून, 1968 की अपनी बैठक में क्षेत्रीय पहलुओं विषयक समिति की अपनाई गई सिफारिश इस प्रकार है :—

समिति निजी तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के नियोजन के अवसरों के अपर्याप्त भाग से उत्पन्न होने वाले राज्यों में व्याप्त असन्तोष पर ध्यान देती है। संविधान में एक सामान्य नागरिकता को मान्यता दी गई है और यह भारतीय एकता के लिए महत्व-

जानी है कि इसका आदर किया जाय और इसे सुरक्षित रखा जाय । साथ ही, यह कि स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त नियोजन अवसर उपलब्ध हों, तथा वे अन्याय की भावना से पीड़ित न हों, राज्य के व्यक्तियों में से उनके स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को, जहां उपलब्ध हों, नौकरियों का अधिक भाग दिया जाना चाहिये और नियोजकों से अनुरोध किया जाना चाहिये कि वे नीति के रूप में इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करें ।

(ख) सम्भवत : संकेत जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के भूविज्ञान तथा खनन विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों के संबंध में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों की ओर किया गया है जिन्हें सेवा समाप्ति के नोटिस दिये गये हैं । राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि इन व्यक्तियों की सेवा जारी है और उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त नहीं की गई हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक

5305. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरजभान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय भारत में 6,400 से अधिक विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक अपना काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों और उनसे सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं को वर्ष 1966–67 में अपने कार्य के लिये विदेशों से 13·50 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ग) उन [illegible] देश में कितनी शिक्षा और चिकित्सा संस्थाएं चलाई जा रही हैं और उन संस्थाओं में शिक्षा और चिकित्सा पाने वाले व्यक्तियों में से वर्ष 1966–67 में कितने व्यक्तियों ने ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार किया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जैसा 7 मार्च, 1969 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2108 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया था, विदेशी ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा तथा उन संगठनों द्वारा जिससे वे सम्बद्ध हैं, प्राप्त की गई धनराशि का कोई अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता । संबंधित उप-शीर्षों के अधीन 1966 तथा 1967 के दौरान प्राप्त 135.16 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में धर्म प्रचारकों (विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों समेत), परमार्थ संस्थानों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों और पी० एल० (सार्वजनिक नियम) 480 के शीर्षक II और III तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रेषण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त राशि सम्मिलित है । अलग-अलग विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों अथवा संस्थानों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई धन-राशि के संबंध में अलग से सूचना एकत्रित करने में जो समय तथा श्रम लगेगा वह परिणामों के तुल्य नहीं होगा ।

(ग) विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा चलाई जा रही शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा संस्थाओं की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

उन लोगों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्होंने इन संस्थाओं में ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार किया है क्योंकि ऐसा कोई कानून (मध्य प्रदेश धर्म स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 1968 के अलावा) नहीं है जिसमें एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में परिवर्तन के पंजीकरण अथवा परिवर्तन की सूचना दिये जाने के लिए व्यवस्था हो ।

हाकी के खेल में सुधार करने सम्बन्धी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

5306. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरजभान :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैक्सिको ओलिम्पिक में भारतीय हाकी टीम की पराजय के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं, इस संबंध में क्या क्या उपाय किये गये हैं तथा उन के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख) : हाकी समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् को दे दी है । परिषद् बम्बई में 19 और 20 सितम्बर, 1969 को होने वाली अपनी अगली बैठक में इस पर विचार करेगी । उसके बाद परिषद् की टिप्पणी के साथ यह रिपोर्ट विचारार्थ सरकार को प्राप्त होगी । हाकी समिति द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(1) खिलाड़ियों के चयन के लिये निश्चित मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये जाएं । चयन समिति में पांच सदस्यों से अधिक न हों, जिनमें से तीन भूतपूर्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ओलम्पिक खिलाड़ी हों ।

(2) कप्तान, मुख्य कोच और प्रबन्धक चयन-समिति के सहयोजित सदस्य होने चाहिये ।

(3) भारतीय हाकी फेडरेशन को वर्तमान और भावी अच्छे खिलाड़ी चुनने के चार बड़े देशव्यापी टूर्नामेंट करने चाहिये ।

(4) भारतीय हाकी फेडेरेशन को अन्तर्प्रदेशीय टूर्नामेंट करने चाहिये और राज्यों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कहा जाना चाहिये कि प्रादेशिक प्रतियोगिताओं में उनके श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी भाग लें ।

(5) राष्ट्रीय टीम का प्रशिक्षण-कार्यक्रम तीन विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा बनाया जाए । यदि विदेश यात्रा की जानी हो तो कोचिंग कैम्प के कोच को उस प्रकार और उस नमूने की हाकी का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिये जो उन देशों में खेला जाता हो ।

(6) राज्य खेल कूद परिषदों को 30 दिन की अवधि का एक कोचिंग कैम्प राज्य में वरिष्ठ हाकी खिलाड़ियों का और एक कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों का रखना चाहिये ।

(7) भारतीय हाकी फेडेरेशन को राष्ट्रीय टीम के लिये योग्य कोच एक बार में एक वर्ष के लिये नियुक्त करना चाहिये । इसी कोच को उस टीम के साथ यदि उसकी कोचिंग के दौरान विदेश यात्रा की आवश्यकता पड़े तो मुख्य कोच के रूप में जाना चाहिये ।

(8) जो प्रबन्धक टीम के साथ विदेश में जाने के लिये चुना जाए वह जहां तक हो सके भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय हाकी खिलाड़ी होना चाहिये और वह हाकी के खेल के नवीन सम्पर्क में और अधिकांश खिलाड़ियों से परिचित होना चाहिये ।

(9) यह आवश्यक है कि टीम के भारत से जाने के पहले उसकी अंतिम डाक्टरी जांच करली जाए । इससे पूर्व इस टीम को गहन कोचिंग कैम्पों में रखे जाने से पहले उन सब खिलाड़ियों की डाक्टरी जांच होनी जरूरी

है जो भारत या उससे बाहर खेलने के लिये राष्ट्रीय टीम में अंतिम रूप से चुने जाते हैं ।

(10) कनिष्ठ हाकी के खिलाड़ियों की टीम, जिसमें 20 या 21 वर्ष से कम उम्र के खिलाड़ी हों । दो वर्ष में एक बार आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड, या फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, इंगलैण्ड और ब्रिटेन जैसे देशों में खेलने के लिये भेजी जानी चाहिये जहां हाकी में प्रति वर्ष उन्नति हो रही है ।

(11) प्रत्येक स्कूल से चुने हुये अध्यापकों को जिनकी हाकी में विशेष रुचि हो उन्हें राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संस्थान, पटियाला में हाकी के नियम एवं विनियमों तथा आधारित शिक्षण में लघुकालीन अनुस्थापना पाठयक्रम दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(12) चुने हुये स्कूल/कालेज के छात्रों के लिये ग्रीष्म अवकाशों में शिक्षण शिविरों का आयोजिन किया जाना चाहिये ।

(13) सशस्त्र सेनाओं को भी 20 या 21 वर्षों की अवधि आयु सीमा तक कोल्टस टीम बनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(14) स्कूलों और कालेजों से विद्यार्थियों के लिये सस्ती हाकियां उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये ।

(15) जहां उचित इम्पायरिंग की आवश्यकता पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये वहां भारतीय हाकी प्रतिष्ठान के पास हाकी पर पर्याप्त साहित्य जिसमें शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण फिल्में आदि सम्मिलित हैं ।

(16) यदि हाकी को 1970 के एशियाई खेलों में शामिल नहीं किया गया तो भारतीय हाकी प्रतिष्ठान को भारत में हाकी में ऐशियन चेम्पियनशिप आयोजित करने पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

(17) 1971 में राष्ट्रीय हाकी टीम को न्यूजीलैण्ड और आस्ट्रेलिया के दौरे पर भेजा जाना चाहिये । यह वास्तविक रूप से वही टीम होनी चाहिये जो 1972 के ओलम्पिकों में भाग ले ।

(18) भारतीय हाकी प्रतिष्ठान को अत्याधिक रूप से वित्तीय सहायता के लिये सरकार पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये कि उनके पास शिक्षण कार्य तथा आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त निधियां हैं ।

दीर्घकालीन उपाय

1. राज्य खेल-कूद परिषदों को हाकी सहित समस्त खेलों की उन्नति और प्रोत्साहन की जिम्मेदारी के लिये अत्यधिक क्रियाशील किया जाना चाहिये । राज्य खेल-कूद परिषदों को अपने अधीन सक्रिया जिला खेल-कूद परिषदों को रखना चाहिये ।

2. हाकी को स्कूलों में प्राथमिक स्कूल स्तर से ऊपर खेला जाना चाहिये ।

3. एक प्रशिक्षित हाकी शिक्षक को विद्यालयों के एक वर्ष के लिये नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये जो कि ऐसी प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक तथा हाई स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों को, जिनकी कि सके लिये विद्यालय अधिकारियों ने सिफारिश की है, को प्राथमिक हाकी शिक्षण देने का जिम्मेदार होगा ।

4. राज्य खेल-कूद परिषदों द्वारा राज्य के प्रत्येक बड़े शहरों में सामुदायिक हाकी खेलने के मैदानों की स्थापना करनी चाहिये ।

5. जिला स्कूल टूर्नामेंटों में हाकी खेलने के लिये चुने हुए विद्यार्थियों की स्कूल फीस पूरी और एक भाग की माफी के रूप में छूट दी जानी चाहिये ।

6. शिक्षण संस्थानों में उपबन्ध स्थानों का 10% उन विद्यार्थियों के लिये आरक्षित होना चाहिये जिन्होंने खेल-कूदों में उच्च मानक प्राप्त किया हो ।

7. पब्लिक के सदस्य, मैचों में उत्साह देकर तथा अच्छे खिलाड़ियो को प्राइवेट

तथा पब्लिक संस्थानों में रोजगार देकर हमारे हाकी के स्तर को बनाये रखने में सहायता कर सकते हैं । प्रैस पहले ही इस दिशा में थोड़ा बहुत कार्य कर रहा है । यहां तक कि हा ी मैचों को अधिक सिद्धि देने तथा हाकी के स्तरों पर टिप्पणी लेख देने से खेलों की उन्नति में काफी सहायता मिलेगी ।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों सम्बन्धी दयाल आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर कार्यवाही

5307. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी
श्री सूरजभान :
श्री भीमेन्द्र झा :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रघुवर दयाल आयोग ारा पेश किये गये जांच प्रतिवेदन के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरका ों ारा अब तक की गयी का ंवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है और भविष्य में क्या का ंवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : सभी राज्य सरका ों को प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां यह अनुरोध करते ए भेजी गई थी कि विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाय । बिहार सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही पहले ही आरम्भ कर दी है जो आयोग द्वारा अपने शासकीय कर्तव्य पालन में दोशी पाये गये थे । बिहार सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों (बिहार सरकार के अलावा) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही के तीन विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एल०टी–1900/69]

ईसाई में प्रचारक

5308. **श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :**
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1941, 1951 और 1961 में हुई जन गणना के समय आसाम, केरल नागालैंड, काश्मीर और मध्य प्रदेश में ईसाई मुसलमान और हिन्दुओं की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक निर्धन पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को लालच देकर ईसाई बना लेते हैं ; और

(ग) लालच दे कर परिवर्तित किए जाने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) आर्थिक प्रलोभन देकर ईसाई धर्म में परिवर्तन के कुछ समाचार हैं ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश धर्म स्वातन्त्र्य अधिनियम, 1968 मध्य प्रदेश में 1968 में अधिनियमित किया गया था और अक्टूबर, 1968 में लागू हुआ । विषय का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतया लोक व्यवस्था से है जो भारत के संविधान की सातवीं सूची के अन्तर्गत राज्य विधान के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये बल प्रयोग पर भी भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की जा सकती है ।

विवरण

1951, 1961 में उल्लिखित राज्यों में ईसाईयों, मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं की जन संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

राज्य	धर्म	1951	1961
आसाम	हिन्दू	5,886,063	78,84,921
	मुसलमान	1,995,936	27,65,509
	ईसाई	4,87,331	764,553
केरल	हिन्दू	83,44,351	1,02,82,568
	मुसलमान	23,74,598	30,27,639
	ईसाई	28,25,720	35,87,365
नागालैंड	हिन्दू	8,670	34,677
	मुसलमान	520	891
	ईसाई	98,068	1,95,588
*जम्मू व काश्मीर	हिन्दू	—	10,13,193
	मुसलमान	—	24,32,067
	ईसाई	—	2,848
मध्य प्रदेश	हिन्दू	2,47,07,974	3,04,25,798
	मुसलमान	10,50,298	13,17,617
	ईसाई	81,004	1,88,314

*जम्मू व काश्मीर में 1951 में कोई जनगणना नहीं हुई थी ।

1941 के आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं क्यों कि केरल, नागालैंड और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों का निर्माण 1941 की जनगणना के काफी बाद हुआ था, असम और काश्मीर में राज्यों के पुनर्गठन और विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप क्षेत्रीय परिवर्तन हुये थे । अत: तुलनीय क्षेत्रों के 1941 की जनगणना के आंकड़े सम्मिलित नहीं किये गये हैं जैसे कि 1961 में उपलब्ध हैं ।

Christian Population in Assam

5309. SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Christian population in Assam in 1891, 1901 1951 and 1961: and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to stop large scale conversion of tribals in Assam into Christianity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Christian population in Assam for the years 1891, 1901, 1951 and 1961 is as follows:

Years	Christian Population
1891	16,844*
1901	35,969*
1951	487,331
1961	764,553

*relates to the territorial units which existed at the time of the aforesaid censuses.

(b) Under the provisions of article 25(1) of the Constitution, all persons are, subject to public order, morality and health, equally entitled to freedom of conscience and to the right freely to profess practise and propagate religion. The question of Government taking steps to check conversions does not therefore arise.

उप-सचिवों से ऊपर के केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के मामले

5310. **श्री शारदा नन्द :**
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो आदि द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उप-सचिवों तथा उनसे ऊंचे पद के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अपराधी पाये गये अधिकारियों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध विशिष्ट रूप से क्या-क्या आरोप लगाये गये तथा क्या-क्या आरोप केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा सिद्ध किये गये ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की थी उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये तथा शेष अधिकारियों पर मुकदमें न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). सन् 1967 और 1968 के वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा, उन लम्बित मामलों समेत जिन्हें पहले पंजीकृत किया गया था, 178 मामलों की जांच की गई थी । इनमें से 16 मामलों में (जिनमें 17 अधिकारी अन्तग्रस्त थे) केन्द्रीय ब्यू ो ने मुकदमा चलाने की सिफारिश की, 107 मामले विभागों/मंत्रालयों को विभागीय कार्यवाही के लिये (सैनिक न्यायालय में जांच समेत) भेजे गये, 22 मामले समाप्त कर दिये गये और 33 मामलों की जांच लम्बित है ।

इन मामलों का सम्बन्ध प्रशासनिक भूलों के अतिरिक्त सरकारी पद का दुरुपयोग

अनुचित आर्थिक लाभ, आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों के अनुपात से अधिक सम्पत्ति का होना, जालसाजी, दुर्विनियोग/वंचना के आरोपों से है । अभी तक एक मामले में न्याय निर्णय हुआ है जिसमें दंड के रूप में ब्रिगेडियर के० के० खन्ना को 280 रु० का जुर्माना अदा करने की सजा दी गई है ।

चूंकि अनेक मामलों में अभी मुकदमें अथवा विभागीय जांच जारी है अतः उन मामलों में नाम तथा अन्य ब्यौरे प्रकट करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 17 अधिकारियों पर मुकदमा चलाने की सिफारिश की थी । इनमें से 11 पर मुक्दमा चलाया गया । शेष 6 मामलों में, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोषों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मकदमा नहीं चलाया गया ।

शिक्षा का माध्यम

5311. श्री डा० सुन्दरलाल :
श्री ए० मु० सईद :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 13 मई, 1999 के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके द्वारा शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आश्वासन को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख) : विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रथम डिग्री स्तर की विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन की केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अधीन भारत सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को एक करोड़ रुपये तक का अनुदान स्वीकृत करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है । यह राशि 1968–69 से लेकर छः वर्ष के लिये है ।

पुस्तक प्रकाशन की योजना को सुनियोजित और समन्वित तरीके से चलाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

1. भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिये सामग्री भेजी है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मानक पुस्तकों का अनुवाद और मूल लेखन दोनों ही काम किये जाएं और मूल लेखन पर विशेष बल दिया जाये । लिखी जाने वाली पुस्तकें सम्बन्धित पर्चों के पाठ्यक्रम से सीधे ही सम्बंधित हों और विषय के प्रत्येक पर्चे के लिये एक पुस्तक हो ।

2. प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि स्वायत्त: बोर्ड/विभागीय बोर्ड स्थापित करे और बोर्ड को तकनीकी सलाह देने के लिये इस बोर्ड में अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ सम्बन्धित राज्य के न्याय क्षेत्रों में आने वाले सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों, राज्य में स्थित उच्च शिक्षा की संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि और क्षेत्र के कम से कम चार प्रमुख लेखक शामिल करें.। अब तक 15 राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार के बोर्ड स्थापित कर चुकी हैं ।

3. विभिन्न राज्यों के कार्यक्रमों का समन्वय करने के लिये, शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक समन्वय समिति की स्थापना कर दी गई है । समिति में सदस्य (शिक्षा), योजना आयोग, अध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और महानिदेशक, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् सम्मिलित हैं ।

4. जहां तक पांच हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है आवृत्ति को रोकने और समन्वय के प्रयोजन से कुर्पति सम्मेलन, जिसका मूलतः गठन फरवरी 1968 में किया गया था, के स्थान पर हाल ही में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन स्थापित किया गया है । इस सम्मेलन ने यह निर्णय किया है कि इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा और कृषि सम्बन्धी पुस्तकें केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लिखी जाएं । इस सम्बन्ध में अब आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर ली गयी है ।

5. क्योंकि उर्दू एक महत्वपूर्ण गैर राज्यीय भाषा है इसलिये उर्दू में शैक्षिक साहित्य के प्रकाशन में मार्गदर्शन करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने स्वयं ही तरक्की-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड स्थापित किया है ।

6. भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है जिसको पुस्तकों को प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम कहते हैं । ये पुस्तकें भारतीय भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जायेंगी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में इनका अनुवाद किया जायेगा । ये पुस्तकें भारत के किसी भी प्रदेश के विभिन्न विषयों के प्रमुख लेखकों द्वारा लिखी जायेगी । इन पुस्तकों के चयन का आधार यह होगा कि सामान्यतया स स्तर और प्रशिक्षणता की हों ताकि सभी विश्वविद्यालय उन्हें पाठ्य पुस्तक या संदर्भ पुस्तक के रूप में स्वीकार कर सकें । यह आशा की जाती है कि ये पुस्तकें कम से कम वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिये प्रभावी पुस्तकें रहेंगे । कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करने के लिये भारत सरकार भारतीय विद्या भवन से उनके "भारतीय इतिहास और संस्कृति" के नाम से ज्ञात भारतीय इतिहास के विभिन्न खंडों का विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशन करने के लिये बातचीत कर रही है ।

7. विदेशी भाषाओं में लिखी अनदिन पुस्तकों की पर्याप्तता सम्बन्धी कठिनाइ- को महसूस करते हुए भारत सरकार इस वर्ष से एक योजना भी प्रारम्भ कर रही है जिस के अधीन चौथी योजना के पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में ऐसे प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त उत्तर स्नातक छात्रों को 100 शिक्षा वृत्तियां देगी जो अनुवाद का निर्धारित प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद कार्य या मूल पुस्तक लेखन करना चाहेंगे । इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्रत्येक अनुवादक में तिहरी क्षमता हो—विषय में क्षमता, उस विदेशी भाषा में क्षमता जिससे पुस्तक का अनुवाद किया जायेगा और उस भाषा में क्षमता जिसमें पुस्तक का अनुवाद किया जायेगा ।

शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी होने के कारण शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट

5312. श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल :
श्री प० मू० सईद :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 13 मई, 1969 के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी होने के कारण जन साधारण की शिक्षा का स्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है जैसा कि इस वर्ष के सैंट्रल हायर सैकेण्डरी बोर्ड की परीक्षा के परिणामों से स्पष्ट है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में अधिकांश विद्यार्थी विज्ञान और अंग्रेजी भी अपनी मातृ भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ना चाहते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ अंग्रेजी समर्थक लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये और इस प्रकार जन साधारण की उपेक्षा करके अनिश्चित काल के लिये शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी रखने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मन्त्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव : (क) नहीं। केन्द्रीय उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की परीक्षा में सभी विषयों का माध्यम अंग्रेजी और। या हिन्दी है। आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं को केवल कला के विषयों के लिये परीक्षा में वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में रखा गया है / अतएव इस वर्ष की परीक्षा में सफल छात्रों की प्रतिशतता में कमी का कारण शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रजी होना नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(ख) जहां तक केन्द्रीय उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, छात्र बहुसंख्या में विज्ञान के विषयों में अंग्रेजी ही शिक्षा का माध्यम रखते हैं। जहां तक राज्यों के उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों का सम्बन्ध है वहां का रवैया यह है कि अध्ययन और परीक्षा में मातृ भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है। केवल अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों को छोड़कर अन्यत्र अंग्रजी मातृ भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाती है।

(ग) जहां तक स्कूल शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा और परीक्षा माध्यम पहले ही आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा है। विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में 1967 में हुए अखिल भारतीय कुलपति सम्मेलन में इस बात पर बल दिया गया कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने का प्रश्न एक निर्धारित नीति और योजना का अभिन्न अंग समझा जाना चाहिये ताकि शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा हो सके। रचनात्मक और राष्ट्रीयकरण को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके और शिक्षा समाज की आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं के निकट आ सके। यह मत भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है जिसके अनुसरण में 1968–69 से समस्त प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें तैयार करने का एक वृहत् कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है ताकि शिक्षा का स्तर नीचे किये बिना शीघ्र से शीघ्र अंग्रजों के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जा सके।

Shipping Corporation of India

5513. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purpose for which the Shipping Corporation of India was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to that of foreign concerns;

(c) the production figures during the last year;

(d) whether any changes were made in the top executive positions of the Corporation during the last year,

(e) if so, the names of the Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary at present and since when they are holding these positions; and

(f) comparative figures of profit and loss, sales targets and stocks during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is engaged in the operation of shipping services. The services run by the Corporation compare favourably in efficiency and profitability to the similar services operated by other Indian and foreign shipping undertakings. The published accounts of the Corporation during the past many years show that, in comparative terms the net profits earned by it are higher than those of other comparable Indian and foreign shipping undertakings.

(c) The figures relating to the cargo transported by the Corporation and its operating earnings for the last four years are as under:—

Year	Cargo carried (Revenue Tons)	Operating Earnings
1965-66	15,57,068	17,47,88,006
1966-67	17,16,757	28,46,12,406
1967-68	19,43,010	35,10,31,277
1968-69	20 Crores (approximately)	40 Crores (approximately)

(d) and (e). No, Sir, Shri C. P. Srivastava, I.A.S and Shri S. R. Prasad, I.M.P. are holding the posts of the Chairman-*cum*-Managing Director and the Secretary of the Corporation since 3-3-1966 and 2-10-1961, respectively.

(f) The operating earnings and net profits of the Corporation for the last four years are given below:—

Year	Gross Earnings	Net Profits
	(Rs. in Crores)	
1965-66	17.98	1·87
1966-67	29.28	4.70
1967-68	35.59	5.42
1968-69	40.00* (Over)	5.00* (Over)

*Provisional

Agitation for separate States

5314. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether statements of leaders, announcing agitations for separate States, are not actionable;

(b) in view of the fact that such statements create apprehensions of breachehs of peace, the reason why action is not taken immediately when the announcements are made;

(c) whether Central Government have drawn the attention of State Governments of their responsibility to take action under the law, particularly under Section 107; and

(d) whether Government have considered the liability of the Press for the publication of announcements that are likely to lead to breaches of peace and propose to draw the attention of the Press to the discipline necessary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). By themselves statements in support of demands for separate States or calling for peaceful agitations for such purpose do not attract the provisions of law. State Governments take appropriate action under the law wherever such statements are likely to lead to a breach of the peace or to a disturbance of the public tranquility.

(d) The Press functions within the framework of the laws of the land. It is expected that the Press would, both in the display of news items and in editorial comments, exercise restraint in dealing with the issues likely to lead to breaches of peace.

Setting up of University or Institution for Higher Studies in Faizabad Division (U.P.)

5315. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that while all other Commissioner Divisions of Uttar Pradesh have either a University or an institution of higher studies, Faizabad division alone has none of the sort, Government propose to consider the setting

up a University or Medical College or Engineering College in this division; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) This concerns primarily the Government of Uttar Pradesh. There is no proposal to establish a University or an engineering college or a medical college in the Faizabad Division during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The State Government is of the view that the Eastern region of U.P., including the Faizabad Division, is adequately served in the matter of higher education by the Universities of Gorakhpur and Allahabad, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Banaras Hindu University and Kashi Vidyapith.

In view of the unemployment among engineers, it has been decided not to open a new engineering college in U.P. during the Fourth Plan period. Further, the State Government is not in a position to open a new medical college in Faizabad Division due to paucity of funds. For the present, the medical colleges at Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow would meet the needs of the Eastern region of the State.

Development of Swargdpara Ghat at Ayodhya

5316. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has sanctioned the proposals for the development of Swargdwara Ghat in Ayodhya;

(b) if so, the reasons why work on the project has not been undertaken so far;

(c) when it is likely to be taken up; and

(d) whether Government also have plans for the beautification of the area between the ghats and the new bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The question of development of the Swargdwara Ghat does not arise, because this has become inoperative after the construction of the bridge and its guide bund. In lieu of this, the Government of India have already sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 5,30,400/- for the extension of Ghats along the guide bund; raising and improving the area lying between the guide bund, approach road and the Swargdwara Ghat, to keep it free from flooding by the river; and to improve the drainage so as to take the discharge of the effluent from the city.

The works like construction of ghats and raising the level of the ground to a certain extent was already carried out by the Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department but the work could not be completed because of the rise in the cost of the originally sanctioned work and some additional work was also required which could not be carried out within the sanctioned estimate. This estimate has since been revised to Rs. 9.88 lakhs and is being sanctioned; and the remaining work will be taken up after the monsoon of 1969 is over.

There are no plans for any other beautification of the triangular area.

Schemes of U.P Govt. to be financed from Central Road Fund

5317. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded the schemes

to be financed from the Central Road Fund during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the particulars of those schemes, the amount asked for and the amount allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Schemes of road development, which are to be financed from the Central Road Fund are not called for and approved on a year-to-year basis. For the five years ending 1970-71, proposals relating to such schemes were invited in January, 1967, from State Governments, including the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The proposals received from that Government have been approved and the particulars thereof are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1901/69].

The provision for covering expenditure on approved Central Road Fund works is made on year-to-year basis. For approved Central Road Fund works in progress, the funds asked for by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and those allotted during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are indicated below:

Year	Funds asked for	Funds allotted
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1967-68	55.21	35.00
1968-69 . .	54.80	46.00

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

5318. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कुछ और विशिष्ट योजनायें तैयार की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए विशिष्ट योजना के अभाव के कारण यहां आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या बहुत घट रही है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में विदेशी पर्यटकों का यातायात नगण्य है।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार ने कुमायूं और गढ़वाल क्षेत्रों का केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विकास करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि यह तभी संभव हो सकेगा यदि इन क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में विदेशी पर्यटकों का यातायात अनुभव किया जायेगा।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में क्षेत्रीय भाषायें

5319. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम चरण :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा देश की सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिये आयोजित परीक्षा के दो विशेष प्रश्न-पत्रों का क्या परिणाम रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या देश के सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में और परीक्षायें भी कराने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सम्भवत: कब तक सफलता प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) अभी तक, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भरती के लिए इस वर्ष होने वाली संयुक्त प्रतियोगी में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों अर्थात निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान में अपने उत्तरों को अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त संविधान की आठवीं सूची में उल्लिखित किसी भी भाषा में लिखने की छूट देने का निश्चय किया गया ह। उक्त परीक्षा अभी तक नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस वर्ष होने वाली भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि परीक्षा में दो अनिवार्य विषयों के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम लागू करने से प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रखकर, वैकल्पिक माध्यम के प्रयोग को अन्य परीक्षाओं के लिए लागू करने के प्रश्न पर यथासमय विचार किया जायगा ।

Police Investigations in Delhi

5320. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of investigations supervised by the Superintendent of Police in the South District Area of New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the number of cases dealt with by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer in this area; and

(c) whether Superintendent of Police has during the last one year utilised an independent investigating staff in the area mentioned above in order to strengthen public confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the period from 1st August, 1968 to 31st July, 1969, 70 cases were supervised by the Superintendent of Police and 11 cases by the Additional Superintendent.

(b) The number of cases in which the investigation was supervised by the 4 Sub-Divisional Police Officers posted in the South District during the last one year is as under:

Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Tuglak Road . . .	79
Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Delhi Cantt. . . .	54
Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Lajpat Nagar . . .	170
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Parliament Street . .	51

(c) Yes, Sir.

Strength of Police Personnel Posted at Different Police Stations in Delhi

5321. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, House Officers and Constables posted in the Parliament Street, Tuglak Road, Chanakya Puri, Tilak Marg, Mandir Marg, Vinay Nagar, Lodi Colony, Hauz Khas, Ramakrishna Puram, Lajpat Nagar, Nizamuddin and Kotla Mubarakpur Police Stations; and

(b) the number of crimes which occurred in these areas in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1902/69].

Time and Cost Studies made in Respect of D.T.U.

5322. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any operations research and time and cost benefit studies have been made in connection with the Delhi Transport Undertaking in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Various studies have been carried out by the National Productivity Council, the Committee on Plan Projects, the Work Study Team appointed by the Government and by the Schedules and Planning Cell of the D.T.U.

(b) and (c). The National Productivity Council made certain recommendations regarding deficiencies in the Central Workshop. Most of the recommendations of the Council about the working of the Central Workshop have already been implemented. As a result, standards of performance have been determined. The other recommunications which have been adopted are (i) preventive maintenance programme, (ii) establishment of Planning, Production and Controlling Section, and (iii) Sectionalisation of the Central Workshop. The result is that the workshop is stated to be working on scientific lines reducing the cost factor and labour requirements, with increased efficiency in production.

An expert from the Committee on Plan Projects and another expert from Ahmedabad Municipal Transport made various recommendation on the working of the Stores Department. These covered standardisation of makes, ABC analysis, disposal of surplus stocks, fixation of inventory levels, training of personnel, estimation of requirements, management reporting etc. Most of the recommendations have been accepted.

The Work Study Team appointed by the Government of India made certain recommendations covering such aspects as, provision of alternative modes of transport, elimination of ticketless travel, change-over of crew on the lines etc. As a result of these studies suitable action on most of the recommendations has been taken.

The Traffic Department of the Undertaking has a Schedules and Planning Cell attached to it. The main functions of the Cell are:

(1) Planning of routes and allocation of buses to routes.

(2) Preparation of duty schedules.

(3) Conducting survey.

Besides these, time and Motion studies, to evaluate the work load for assessing the staff requirements are undertaken from time to time.

As regards cost benefit studies, special analysis of financial implications of specific proposals is undertaken as and when the need arises, in addition to the usual monthly cost analysis of the operations, undertaken by the Statistical Branch of the D.T.U.

Reorganisation of Shipping Corporation of India

5323. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to reorganise the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any expert committee for the purpose; and

(d) if so, when the Committee is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Formation of a New District in Kerala

5324. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has decided to form a new District comprising parts of the present two Districts;

(b) whether any delimintation Commission was appointed for the purpose of the formation of this new District at the State level;

(c) whether any assistance in the form of 'legal opinion' or statistical data was called for by the State Government from the Central Government: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State Government have formed a District called Malappuram comprising portions of Kozhikode and Palghat District. They also propose to form another district comprising portions of Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Taking over of D.T.U. by Government

5325. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking Workers Union has requested Government to take over the Delhi Transport Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A proposal to set up a statutory Road Transport Corporation in Delhi in place of the Delhi Transport Undertaking is under consideration of the Government.

Sheikh Abdullah

5326. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has been certified by the Union Home Ministry as a distinguished citizen, although the Sheikh has never committed himself to being an Indian citizen;

(b) whether there is any criteria for certifying persons as distinguished citizens in the country and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether a list of such distinguished citizens will be made available and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. Being the resident of a State of the Indian Union, Sheikh Abdullah is in fact an Indian national.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrest of Five Persons for Playing Satta in Delhi Cantt.

5327. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five persons were arrested from Delhi Cantonment on a charge of plyaing satta on the 17th May, 1969;

(b) if so, the amount recovered from those persons; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Five persons were arrested from village Nangal Rai, Police Station Delhi Cantt. on charges of playing satta on the night of 16-5-1969.

(b) Rs. 1508.

(c) The case registered by Delhi Police in this connection has been investigated into and has been challaned.

विश्व विद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

5328. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विश्वविद्यालयों के क्या नाम हैं जो कला विज्ञान तथा वाणिज्य विषयों में शिक्षा तथा परीक्षाओं का माध्यम सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय भाषाये हैं तथा यह माध्यम किस स्तर तक है ;

(ख) उन विद्यार्थियों की क्या संख्या है जिन्होंने अपनी बी० ए०, बी० एस० सी० बी०, कौम तथा बी० ए० (आनर्स) की परीक्षायें अपनी अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में दी है तथा उनकी संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने अपनी परीक्षाएं अंग्रेजी माध्यम से दी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा तथा परीक्षाओं के लिए उत्तरोत्तर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अपनायें, क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणों में दी गई है, । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये । देखिये संख्या एल टी–1903/69]

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की गोपनीय रिपोर्ट

5329. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में किसी अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी की गोपनीय रिपोर्ट जो कि उसके कार्य के मूल्यांकन का मुख्य आधार होती है, लिखते समय उस कर्मचारी के कार्य की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता;

(ख) गोपनीय रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से कर्मचारी की क्षमताओं पर स्पष्ट, पूर्ण तथा सही प्रकाश डाला जाये यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) किसी कर्मचारी की गोपनीय रिपोर्ट में दिये गये टिप्पणों के बारे में, ताकि वह अपनी त्रुटियों को दूर कर सके, न बताने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न में जो सुझाव दिया गया है वह वही है जो किया जाता है और इसी प्रकार गोपनीय रिपोर्ट भरी तथा तैयार की जाती हैं।

(ग) गोपनीय रिपोर्ट में किसी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध की गई टिप्पणियों के बारे में सदैव उन्हें सूचित किया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में प्रशासन निदेशक की नियुक्ति

5330. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये वहां एक प्रशासन निदेशक की नियुक्ति करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से तथा इसमें विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायकों द्वारा किया गया अनुवाद कार्य

5331. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में कुल कितने अनुसंधान सहायक हैं तथा उनमें से कितने अनुवाद कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) गत छः महीनों में इन अनुसंधान सहायकों द्वारा कुल कितने पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अव्यवस्था के कारण इस कार्यालय में अनुवाद कार्य धीमी गति से हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 35 जिनमें से 23 अनुवाद-कार्य पर लगे हुए हैं।

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में 4000 मानक पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया गया और 9900 अनूदित मानक पृष्ठों का पुनर्निरीक्षण किया गया।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

False Evidence before Courts

5332. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases come to the notice of courts where false evidence had been tendered by witnesses;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take stern steps and provide deterrent punishment to those giving false evidence; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any other steps to ensure that giving of false evidence by witnesses is checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Cases do come to notice of the Courts from time to time when witnesses are found to have committed perjury. The offence of giving false evidence in judicial proceedings is punishable u|s. 193 of the Indian Panel Code with imprisonment for a term extending upto seven years which is quite a severe penalty. The question of revision of the Indian Penal Code is engaging the attention of the Law Commission and further

changes in the law on the subject can be considered when the Commission's Report is received.

वैज्ञानिकों तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग

5333. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शब्दावली सम्बन्धी कार्य को इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है;

(ख) इस कार्य के पूरा होने के पश्चात् कर्मचारियों को नियोजित करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भाषा संस्थान बनाने के बारे में कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयोग के कर्मचारियों को उस संस्थान में नियोजित करने का कोई विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) शब्दावली के कार्य को इस वर्ष के अन्त तक अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं :

(i) प्रत्येक यूनिट के शब्दावली कार्य का जो उनके पास है, सर्वेक्षण किया गया था तथा भविष्य के कार्यक्रम का एक "ब्लयू प्रिंट" तैयार किया गया है।

(ii) सभी विषयों के लिए निर्धारित शब्दावलियों के लक्ष्यों का दुबारा मूल्यांकन किया गया था तथा बहुत से मामलों में उन्हे अधिक वास्तविक बताने के लिये कम कर दिया गया था।

(iii) विषयों की सभी उप-शाखाओं का पु निरीक्षण यह पता लगाने के लिये किया गया है कि कौन सी शाखाओं को अभी शामिल करना बाकी है।

(iv) वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक यूनिट के स्टाफ की आवश्यकताओं की जांच की गई तथा आयोग में खाली स्थानों को भरने लिए ठोस प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1970 के बाद आयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली कई योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। लेकिन आयोग के लिए पुनरीक्षित बजट व्यवस्था को देखते हुए इन योजनाओं को भी पुनरीक्षित करना होगा।

(ग) जी हां, । भारतीय भाषाओं का केन्द्रीय संस्थान मैसूर में स्थापित किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). अन्य लोगों के साथ साथ वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर भी इन पदों के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे नियुक्ति नियमों में सम्मिलित निर्धारित योग्यताएं पूरी करते हों।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रपत्रों का अनुवाद

5334. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में इस समय कितनी नियम पुस्तकें तथा प्रपत्र अनुवाद के लिए पड़े हैं;

(ख) कितने ऐसे अनुवादकों को अब तक नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रपत्रों का अनुवाद कार्य सौंपा गया है जो वहां पर सेवा में नहीं हैं तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को इस सम्बंध में पृथक पृथक कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस लम्बित कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने की दृष्टि से इस कार्य को ऐसे अनुवादकों को सौंपने का सरकार का विचार है जो इस निदेशालय में सेवा में नहीं है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में मैनुअलों और फार्मों के अनुवाद-कार्य की स्थिति 31 जुलाई, 1969 को निम्न प्रकार थीं : —

	जिनका अनुवाद हो रहा था	जिनका अनुवाद होना था
मैनुअल	597	66
फार्म	6362	829

(ख) अनुवाद-कार्य अभी तक 129 बाहर के अनुवादकों को सौंपा गया है, लेकिन पारिश्रमिक केवल उन्हीं 22 अनुवादकों को ही दिया गया है जिन्होंने अपना अनुवाद कार्य सन्तोषजनक रूप से सम्पन्न कर लिया है। अनुवादकों को दिये गये पारिश्रमिक को बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT —1904/69]

(ग) अनुवाद कार्य का केवल वह अंश ही बाहर के अनुवादकों को सौंपने का विचार है, जो गोपनीय नहीं है ।

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों द्वारा गैर तकनीकी कार्य का किया जाना

5335. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को प्रशासनिक और गैर तकनीकी कार्य करने वाले यूनिटों में नियुक्त किया गया है, ;

(ख) यदि, तो उनकी पदवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि तकनीकी कर्मचारी केवल तकनीकी काम करेंगे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में केवल एक वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी और एक तकनीकी सहायक, कार्य की अधिकता के कारण प्रशासनिक यूनिटों में कार्य करने के लिए नियुक्ति किए गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रशासन के लिए किसी गैर-तकनीकी अधिकारी के पद के निर्मित होते ही, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी को, उसके वर्तमान कार्य से छुट्टी दे दी जाएगी । कार्य की अधिकता कम होते ही तकनीकी सहायक को भी कार्यमुक्त कर दिया जाएगा ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अनुवाद कार्य

5336. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को जो काम सौंपा गया था उसे ऐसे अनुवादकों से अधिक शीघ्रता और कम खर्च पर कराया जा सकता था जो निदेशालय की सेवा में नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निदेशालय को जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं और उसके कब तक कार्य करते रहने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय पर सरकारी मैनुअलो, कोडों और फार्मों के अनुवाद-कार्य का ही दायित्व नहीं है बल्कि वह हिन्दी के प्रचार और विकास से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं को भी कार्यन्वित करता है। अतः बाहर के अनुवादकों द्वारा निदेशालय का सारा कार्य करवाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। बाहरी अनुवादक तो केवल अनुवाद कार्य ही कर सकते है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया था कि अनुवाद कार्य को शीघ्रता से समाप्त करने के लिये अगोपनीय कार्य बाहर के अनुवादकों से करा लिया जाये। लेकिन यह प्रयास अभी तक पूरी तरह पर सफल नहीं हो सका है। सरकारी नियम तकनीकी किस्म के होते हैं अतः उनसे अनभिज्ञ होने के कारण बाहरी अनुवादक उनका हिन्दी में सन्तोषजनक रूप से अनुवाद नहीं कर पाते हैं। बहुतों ने इस कार्य के लिये अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है।

(ख) ऊपर बताई गई स्थितियों के कारण, निदेशालय को बन्द करने का प्रश्न कदापि नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Pilot Schemes in Central Government Offices

5337. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to ensuring economy and efficiency in Central Government Administration Government have examined the question of introducing the Pilot Scheme in different departments of the Government of India;

(b) whether the Pilot Scheme was at one time proposed to be introduced in all the Departments and was put to experiment in certain departments like the Defence Ministry where the nature of work is of rather secret and urgent nature requiring quick decisions; if so, how far these experiments were successful; and

(c) whether the proposal of introducing this scheme in all the Departments of the Government was dropped because of the inability of most of the Section Officers to cope with the job, if so, why Section Officers of the required calibre could not be obtained particularly when this post is a Selection grade post and what steps are now being taken to make the scheme a success to ensure economy along with efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The pilot scheme introduced on an experimental basis in several ministries during 1956-57 was discontinued on the basis of a review in 1962. It was, however, decided to continue the scheme in a modified form in eight sections of the Ministry of Defence in view of the special nature of the work carried out in these sections. The scheme was discontinued in 1962 because the review showed that the contribution made by the Section Officers was not beyond the capacity of an average Assistant and that Section Officers were not in a position to dispose of enough work finally. There is no proposal to reintroduce this scheme in other ministries and departments.

Setting up of National Organisation by University Students

5338. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Student leaders have decided to set up a National Organisation;

(b) if so, what would be the objectives of the organisation; and

(c) Government's reaction towards the new organisation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Ministry of Education and Youth Services are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Service Corps Camp at Delhi

5339. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Service Corps Camp was organised at Rajghat, Delhi in May, 1969;

(b) if so, what were the objectives of initiating the camps;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was no encouraging response from the students to join these camps and the organisers had to bring in school children to augment the occupancy of the camp; and

(d) whether the causes of the failure of the camp have been probed into, if so, the details thereof and the financial losses suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A National Service Camp at Rajghat, Delhi was held from 15th May to 7th June, 1969. It was in the nature of a preparatory camp and the main objective was to understand the teachers' and students' points of view for developing a variety of programmes of national service in Delhi and also to participate in some experimental programme.

2. The camp was attended by 23 college teachers and 266 college students, 302 school teachers and 546 school students. Majority of the school students were selected by the Teachers' Association for the camp who had appeared at the Higher Secondary Examination and were awaiting results.

3. The response from the students to join the camp was fairly encouraging keeping in view the fact that a large number of college students after the annual examination had left for summer vacation. Government do not consider the camp as a failure and as such no probe is necessary.

Minister *vis-a-vis* Secretary—Jurisdiction of Responsibility

5340. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the incident involving the Deputy Law Minister and the Law Secretary, Government have considered it desirable to define the jurisdiction of responsibility between the Minister and the Secretary; and

(b) if not, whether Government would at least draw up a Code of Conduct governing the relation between the two to avoid frictions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In a Parliamentary system, the concept of Ministerial responsibility and the relationship between a Minister and his Secretary are governed by well accepted conventions. However, the ARC has made some recommendations in the matter in its report on the "Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work". The report is under consideration.

Re-writing of Indian History

5341. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of re-writing of Indian History is not keeping pace with the time by

which it should have been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the history of the British period will be excluded from the history; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Government have no scheme for re-writing Indian History. Organisations such as Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, are however engaged in writing detailed History of India.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Deteriorating Conditions of Old Monuments

5342. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conditions of the old monuments are deteriorating day by day in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps which Government propose to take for their proper maintenance;

(d) the names of the national monuments which will be given top preference during the current year; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Except for natural weathering, the protected monuments are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps are taken for the proper maintenance of these monuments:

(1) Routine repairs like clearance of vegetation and petty repairs by way of annual maintenance.

(2) Special structural repairs according to necessity.

(3) Chemical preservation of the monuments and of the paintings and sculptures.

(4) Horticultural operations in and around the monu nents.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1905/69].

Recognition of National Diploma in Commerce and Business Administration for Admission to Post Graduate Courses

5343. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Indian Universities and especially Delhi University, do not treat National Diploma in Commerce and Business Administration (conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Education) as equivalent to B.Com. Degree for admission to the Post-Graduate courses, though recognition has been accorded by the Government of India, State Governments, U.P.S.C. Institutes of Chartered and Cost Works Accountants of India and Universities of Calcutta, Osmania, Kerala and Aligarh, etc.;

(b) whether the Special Committee on Reorganisation of Commerce Education (Rao Committee) on whose recommendation this course has been discontinued since 1968, made any provision about the future opportunities for further studies of those employed students who have already passed this Diploma; and

(c) whether the Indian Universities established under Acts of legislature as autonomous academic bodies, lack

coordination and stabilisation in standards of education within the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board of India etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Some Universities like Calcutta, Aligarh, Osmania, Kerala, Madurai and Rajasthan have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce. Others like Delhi University have not agreed to recognise the Diploma.

(b) The Special Committee for Commerce Education has not made any specific recommendation regarding opportunities of further education for the holders of the National Diploma. It has only recommended replacement of the National Diploma Course by a Diploma Course in Commercial Practice oriented towards employment.

(c) No, Sir. Coordination and maintenance of standards of university education is ensured through the University Grants Commission that has been set up specifically for the purpose. The Inter-University Board facilitates communication, coordination and mutual consultations between universities for the improvement of standards.

Correspondence Courses in Commerce at Post-Graduate Level at Aligarh University

5344. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aligarh University which has sent some Lecturers to Russia and framed the scheme for starting the Correspondence courses in Commerce at Post-graduate level, specially for Diploma-holders, has been denied grants for the same by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the University no member of staff has been sent to USSR to study the system of correspondence courses in that country.

No specific proposal has been received from the University for financial assistance for organising correspondence courses in Commerce. The matter is still under the consideration of the University.

Admission of Diploma-holders in Commerce and Business Management to Post-Graduate Courses

5345. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Diploma-holders in Commerce and Business Management, who underwent and successfully completed a special course of two terms organised by Bhagat Singh College under the Delhi University, have been denied admission to Post-Graduate courses this year because of the late despatch of application forms to the students and inordinate delay in the issue of the Ordinance to this effect by the University;

(b) if so, how are these students going to be compensated in their career;

(c) the reasons why the Delhi University has put limitations on admission to Post-Graduate courses for Diploma-holders, when persons of B.A. (Pass) Com. whose course is much inferior to N.D. (Com.) do not suffer from any such limitations; and

(d) the reasons why Government have not made any efforts to find a permanent solution for the future career of Diploma-holders?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). On a request from the holders of National Diploma in Commerce of the All India Council for Technical Education, the University arranged a refresher course to enable them either to appear in all the papers of the B.Com. examination of the University so that they could be awarded the B.Com. degree, if they passed, or to appear in some papers of the B.Com. examination so that they could be adjudged eligible for admission to the M.Com. course of the University, in case they qualified in these papers. The University, in anticipation of the approval of the relevant Ordinance, sent blank application forms for admission to the said examination to the Institution concerned well in advance to enable the students to fill in the application forms for the examination. No application forms for admission to the said examination were, however, received by the University in April, 1969.

The Academic Council of the University later decided to hold a special examination for the students concerned to enable them to join M.Com. course after qualifying in that examination.

(c) The University of Delhi does not consider the passing of the National Diploma in Commerce as adequate for admission to M.Com. degree. In the case of those who have passed B.A.(Pass) with Commerce also, there are further conditions to be fulfilled by them for admission to M.Com.

(d) The National Diploma in Commerce is recognised by the Government of India, the UPSC and the State Governments except the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Assam, as equivalent to B.Com. degree of an Indian University for purposes of employment under them. As regards recognition of the Diploma by the Universities for purposes of admission to post-graduate courses, it is within the powers of the Universities which are autonomous bodies, to take decisions in respect of admission to higher courses.

Revision of Pay-Scales of Teachers in Gujarat

5346. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in Gujarat State the pay-scales of teachers at all levels have not been revised according to the recommendations of the Kothari Commission;

(b) whether this delay is due to lack of action by the Union Government to give the required aid to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat Government had stated that the question will be examined in the light of the resources of the State and recommendations of the Pay Commission appointed by the State Government.

Manufacture of Record Player Pick-up in India

5347. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronic Research Institute, Pilani has developed a record player pick-up which was hitherto being imported;

(b) if so, the production capicity of the plant; and

(c) at what price it would be available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R.V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has designed and developed ceramic pickups for record players, using lead zirconium titanate ceramics, developed at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

(b) The ceramic pickups developed by the Institute are not being commercially manufactured at present. Attempts are being made to license the know-how for commercial production.

(c) The production cost of the ceramic pickup is estimated to be about Rs. 15 per piece.

Representation regarding Free Education in Gujarat

5348. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation regarding the wrong information supplied by the Government of Gujarat to his Ministry to regard to free education imparted in Gujarat State vide letter No. 1069: 16971 dated the 3rd March, 1969;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has obtained the correct information in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R.V. RAO): (a) A letter was, received in February, 1969 from Principal of a Secondary School in Gujarat in this regard and a reply was sent to him, with a copy of the State Government's letter containing information on the subject. No representation has since been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली से नैनीताल तक विमान से यात्रा

5349. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से नैनीताल तक कार से तथा विमान से यात्रा करने में केवल कुछ ही घन्टों का अन्तर है और इसीलिये विमान यात्रा अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली से नैनीताल तक कार द्वारा यात्रा में लगभग सात से आठ घन्टे का समय लगता है। दिल्ली से पन्तनगर तक की विमान यात्रा में एक घन्टे से कुछ ही ऊपर समय लगता है और पंतनगर विमान क्षेत्र से नैनीताल पहुचने में कोच $2\frac{1}{2}$ घन्टे का समय लेती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्तर्देशीय नदी परिवहन के लिये सांविधानिक व्यवस्था

5350. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तर्देशीय नदी परिवहन के लिये उपयुक्त सांविधानिक व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या होगा ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बरामद किये गये विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्र

5351. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7621 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरामद किये गये विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्रों के बारे में इस बीच सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब एकत्रित करके सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1906/69]

राजस्थान के बीस परिवारों का पाकिस्तान चला जाना

5352. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री राजस्थान के 20 परिवारों के बारे में जो पाकिस्तान चले गये थे, 18 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6910 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी कब तक एकत्र हो जाएगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1907/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कलकत्ता में पोटाशियम का बरामद किया जाना

5353. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकार से ऐसी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि मई, 1969 में कलकता के बड़ा बाजार क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति से 102 किलोग्राम पोटाशियम क्लोरेट बरामद किया गयाथा जिससे बम बनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) सरकार के विशेषज्ञों का क्या अनुमान है कि इस सामग्री से कितने बम बनाये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये किसी व्यक्ति का किसी राजनीतिक दल के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध था ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 5 मई, 1969

को कलकत्ता के बड़ा बाजार क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति से 102 किलोग्राम पोटाशियम क्लोरेट पकड़ा गया था ।

(ख) पकड़ी गयी सामग्री से काफ़ी बड़ी संख्या में बम बनाये जा सकते हैं । बमों की सही संख्या, बनाये जाने वाले बमों की किस्म, आकार आदि पर निर्भर होगी ।

(ग) अब तक एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था, कानपुर से मास्टर आफ टेक्नोलोजी की डिग्री प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों को रोजगार दिया जाना

5354. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रोद्योगिकी संस्था, कानपुर से दिसम्बर, 1968 में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने मास्टर आफ टैक्नोलोजी की डिग्री प्राप्त की ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विद्यार्थी बेरोजगार हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) निम्नलिखित छः विद्यार्थियों ने भारतीय टैक्नोलोजी संस्थान, कानपुर से 1968 में टैक्नोलोजी में मास्टर्सडिग्री प्राप्त की थी :—

1. श्री एन० मित्ररंजन
2. श्री आर० पी० कुमार
3. श्री आर० एम० प्रसाद
4. श्री आर० सी० सचदेव
5. श्री जी० के० वी० एस० एम० वी० राव
6. श्री सी० एस० कृष्णन्

(ख) पांच को रोजगार मिल गया है और एक उच्च अध्ययन के लिए अमरीका चला गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Torture of Workers in a Colliery in Raniganj Coal Area

5355. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several coal miners were brutally tortured in the bungalow of an Assistant Manager of Burragarh colliery of the Raniganj coal area near Jharia in early August;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result some of them died and received serious burn and shock injuries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information obtained from the Government of Bihar, investigations of offences under sections 302, 323, 324 and 342, IPC, read with section 34 of the IPC are under progress in respect of death of one person and injuries to four others on 2nd August, near Burradih Colliery

in the jurisdiction of Police Station Jharia, District Dhanbad. Nine persons including the Assistant Manager of the Burradih Colliery have surrendered in courts concerned and it is also learnt that their requests for bail have been rejected. Since investigations are in progress and allegations relate to serious offences it may not be appropriate in the interest of efficient investigation as well as subsequent fair trial, that further details should be disclosed at this stage. The district authorities are fully seized of the matter and it is also reported that the situation in the area is peaceful.

Road Development Scheme in the Fourth Plan

5356. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation, state-wise on road development schemes in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether Government consider this allocation to be adequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the allocations for roads in the Draft Fourth Plan for State/Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1908/69*]. These allocations have been decided upon keeping in view the resources available and the competing demands of various other Sectors.

केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग पर व्यय किया गया धन

5357. **श्री मोलड़ प्रसाद** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) इस विभाग में आई० पी० एस० अधिकारी कितने हैं ;

(ग) क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिये जानकारी इकट्ठी करने हेतु भी इस विभाग की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर इस विभाग के कार्यालय किस लिये खोले जाते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग पर किया गया व्यय 1969–70 की गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों में दिया है जिसे सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

(ख) इस सूचना को देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) और (घ). आसूचना विभाग का कार्य राष्ट्र सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित आसूचना एकत्रित करना है ।

उक्त प्रयोजन से जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है कार्यालय स्थापित किये जाते हैं ।

Sale of Timber and Bamboo in NEFA

5358. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NEFA Administration has earned large revenues by selling timbers and bamboo from the areas; and

(b) if so, the amount received in 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The amount of revenue

by NEFA administration by sale of timber etc., is as under:

1967-68	1968-69
Rs.	Rs.
88,87,514	93,74,093

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को सौंपे गये मामले

5359. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1968 में कितने मामले केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को सौंपे गये तथा वे मामले किस प्रकार के थे ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने कितने मामलों पर 1968 में निर्णय दिया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल सदन पर रखा जाता है ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–1909/69]

मध्य प्रदेश में दुर्व्यवहार तथा अन्य कारणों से केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को मुअत्तिल किया जाना

5360. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे उन केन्द्रीय सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों में लोगों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करने अथवा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से मुअत्तिल किया गया ; और

(ख) इस समय कितने अधिकारी मुअत्तिल हैं तथा कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय और न्यायिक जांच की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में विश्रामगृहों आदि का निर्माण

5361. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटकों के लिये आवास की उचित व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से विश्रामगृह, अवकाश गृह तथा विश्राम कक्ष बनाने के लिये आंशिक रूप से धन की व्यवस्था करने के मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भाषाओं के विकास के लिये सहायता

5362. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की भाषाओं का विकास करने के लिए 1965–66 तथा 1967–68 में कितनी वित्तीय अथवा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के विकास कार्य पर धन किस प्रकार व्यय किया है ।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश को 1965-66 से 1967-68 के दौरान संस्कृत तथा उर्दू के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई :—

अभिप्राय	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निम्नलिखित के लिये वित्तीय सहायता			
(i) हाई तथा हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल के संस्कृत छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति अनुदान	26,640	26,640	26,640
(ii) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने की सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के लिये	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	5,000
(iii) उर्दू पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	3,000

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा इस अवधि के दौरान क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान नहीं की गई इसलिये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Food for Peace Shipment

5363. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Park Hall a United States Trade Union Leader, has accused the Indian Government of trying to circumvent U.S. laws and interfere in U.S. labour negotiations in connection with food for peace shipment;

(b) whether the Indian Supply Mission has demanded the U.S. ship owners' guarantee against any losses resulting from any strike; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to Unstarred Question No. 4420 in the Lok Sabha on the 21st August, 1969.

Transfer of Control of National Fitness Corps to States

5364. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of taking the decision to transfer control of the National Fitness Corps to States, it was also decided that the implementation of the programme would be watched by a Central Agency through their own technical and the State's Inspectorate; and

(b) if so, the methods which have been devised for the implementation of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Conference of the State Representatives held in April, 1965, discussed the proposed set up of the Supervisory Staff at the Centre and State level for

liaison, sample checking, evaluation, etc.

A decision has been taken to decentralise the N.D.S. Scheme and the terms and conditions for the transfer of NDS Instructors to the States are under finalization. In view of the decision to decentralise the scheme, Government do not propose to set up any Central Agency for the implementation of the N.F.C. Programme.

Alleged Discrimination against Punjabis

5365. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Tribune (Punjab) dated the 15th June, 1969 regarding the setting up of a probe body of Punjab Government for the discrimination against the Punjabis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the news-item in question. However, according to the information received from the State Government, the Chief Minister of Punjab did not make any such statement to the press.

(b) Does not arise.

Value of Volume of Business of Shipping Corporation of India

5366. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total value and volume of business of the Shipping Corporation of India year-wise from the year 1965-66 to 1968-69 in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras respectively?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): The total volume of business handled by the Shipping Corporation in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and its total operating earnings at these ports during 1965-66 to 1968-69 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1910/69*].

Security Measures for National Museum, New Delhi

5367. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state what security measures, if any, have been taken at National Museum, New Delhi to check incidents of thefts of rare and valuable exhibits?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The following security measures have been taken in the National Museum, New Delhi to check incidents of thefts of rare and valuable exhibits:—

(i) All the windows and other vulnerable points and doors on the ground, first and second floors, have been provided with iron grilles and collapsible gates. This includes fixing of three large size grilles to the openings on the first floor rotunda above the balcony on the entrance.

(ii) All old locks in the galleries have been replaced.

(iii) The doors of all the galleries on the three floors have been fitted each with sliding bolts. Tower bolts have also been provided to the gallery doors.

(iv) Tell-tale clocks have been installed at different points on the various floors inside the building and outside the building.

(v) Certain alterations have been carried out in the galleries to eliminate all possible hiding places.

(vi) An electric gongbell has been installed.

(vii) Caretaker and Security Assistant, National Museum

have been put on night duty for keeping an effective supervision on Chowkidars etc. outside office hours also.

(viii) All the trees near the Museum building which could provide hiding places and were casting shadows on the building have been cut down.

(ix) The ventilators, drainage and water pipes leading to the windows and terraces have been covered with barbed wire and concrete mixture.

(x) 'J' angle type fencing with barbed wire has been completed on three sides of the Museum building.

(xi) Flood lights have been provided all around the Museum building.

Increase in Road Accidents in the Country

5368. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of road accidents in the country has gone up during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up a Committee to go into the whole matter on a national level and to suggest remedies thereto; and

(c) if so, the steps taken, if any, by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

(b) and (c). The Government have already appointed a five-member Study Group to go into the entire question of road safety. The main terms of references of this Group are as follows:

(i) to enquire into the incidence of road accidents, both in urban areas and on Highways in India, ascertain the causes of such accidents and suggest a suitable organisational set-up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents; and

(ii) suggest measures for education of road users in road safety and better enforcement of traffic laws and regulations and recommend improvements in roads as may be necessary to ensure the maximum possible safety on roads.

Shortage of Hindi Stenographers in Central Government Offices

5369. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Hindi Stenographers in the Central Government Offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to tough tests in U.P.S.C. a number of persons are not getting chances; and

(c) if so, what measures Government are proposing to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Recruitment of Hindi Stenographers has not so far been made through the U.P.S.C.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Chilka Lake as a Tourist Centre's in Orissa

5370. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions have been made in the Fourth Plan for allocating funds for further development of Chilka Lake as a tourist centre in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme approved and allocations made; and

(c) the allocation for the purpose for the year 1969-70 and the schemes proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointment of Chairman of State Public Service Commissions

5371. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had sought the opinion of the various State Governments in respect of appointment of Chairman of State Public Service Commission, by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the views of the various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grades of Delhi Police Employees

5372. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police employees are getting lower grades than the Punjab Police; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scales of pay for the employees of the Delhi Police have been prescribed keeping in view the scales of pay for corresponding ranks in other Central Organisations.

Instruction of Infiltrators

5373. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many infiltrators introduced into our territory and out of them how many were killed, imprisoned and how many are still wanted and are untraced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): During the period from the 1st January, 1969 to the 31st July, 1969, the number of Pakistani nationals apprehended for illegal entry into India, on the Indo-Pak border is 2634. One Pak. national had killed in encounter in the process of apprehension for illegal entry. All the apprehended Pak. nationals were handed over to local police for necessary legal action against them.

Looting of Police Stations by Chinese and Pak. Agents in Border Areas

5374. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations burnt, looted or raided separately in each year in the last two years by the Chinese and Pak. agents in Jammu and Kashmir, NEFA, Nagaland and Rajasthan border;

(b) the number of Policemen murdered or badly wounded in such actions; and

(c) the number of enemies killed or arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information available with Government, no police stations have been burnt, looted or raided by Pak. agents in Jammu and Kashmir, NEFA, Nagaland and Rajasthan during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

U.P.S.C. Stenographers' Examination

5375. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the test of Stenographers conducted by the Union Public Service Commission is toughest on account of its speciality.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the restriction of two chances to appear in the Union Public Service Commission's Stenographers' Examination for the serving Central Government employees is hampering the availability of qualified and experienced Stenographers;

(c) whether Government propose to review the issue and consider enhancement of age for appearing and removal of two chances in respect of serving Government employees due to specific features involved in this Examination; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) This is a matter of opinion.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Required number of suitable candidates are being selected on the basis of the examination held by the U.P.S.C. in accordance with the existing provision.

Construction of Terminal Complex at Begumpet

5376. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new terminal complex at Begumpet is under construction at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs;

(b) if so, the likely date by which it will be completed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work of strengthening the main runway at Begumpet has also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 33.38 lakhs; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1970.

(c) Yes—, Sir.

(d) The work is likely to commence in November, 1969 and will take about 16 months to complete.

Construction of Terminal Complex at Vijayawada Aerodrome

5377. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct a new terminal complex at Vijayawada Aerodrome was being considered; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to construct a terminal complex at Vijayadawa aerodrome has had to be shelved due to construction of resources in the Fourth Plan.

Indian Students Studying in Foreign Countries

5378. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3047 on the 14th March, 1969 and state:

(a) the reasons for the information in parts (b) and (c) not being available;

(b) whether their overstayal was permitted by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) Of the 13,299 students who went abroad, 12,115 went on their own initiative. As this Ministry does not handle cases of private students, it can not maintain their records. The remaining students, 1,184, went out under scholarship schemes administered by this Ministry. Of these, only eight have overstayed.

(b) and (c) The eight scholars, who overstayed, violated the terms and conditions of the bond executed by them with the Government of India. Steps have been taken to recover the bond money.

Foreigners Arrested at Hussainiwala Border

5379. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent three months any foreigners have been arrested at Hussainiwala border;

(b) if so, the names and adresses of arrested persons and the crimes for which they were arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement showing the particulars about the foreigners arrested during the months of April, May and June, 1969 on Hussainiwala border is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1911/69*].

जातिवाद उन्मूलन समिति का प्रतिनिधि मंडल

5380. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "जातिवाद उन्मूलन समिति" दिल्ली, का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 26 मई, 1969 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) अस्पृश्यता के बारे में अपने विचारों के लिए पुरी के शंकराचार्य की आलोचना थी गई थी और शंकराचार्य की गद्दी से उन्हें हटाने तथा अक्टूबर, 1967 के "कल्याण" मासिक की सभी प्रतियां जब्त करने की मांग की गई थी ।

(घ) शंकराचार्य को उनकी गद्दी से हटाना सरकार का काम नहीं है । "कल्याण" के अक्टूबर, 1967 के अंक में प्रकाशित शंकराचाय की टिप्पणियों की जांच की गई थी किन्तु वे कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही किये जाने योग्य नहीं पाई गई ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को चुनने के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशें

5381. **श्री बालमीकी चौधरी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने हाल में प्रस्तुत अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह सुझाव दिया है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के दो-तिहाई सदस्य राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्षों तथा सदस्यों में से चुने जाने चाहियें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) आयोग की सम्बन्धित सिफारिशें उसके "कर्मचारी प्रशासन" विषयक प्रतिवेदन के अध्याय 6 में दी गई है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

(ख) प्रतिवेदन की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

सिरसका (अलवर) में पुलिस प्रशिक्षण संस्था

5382. **श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलवर जिले में सिरसका में एक पुलिस प्रशिक्षण संस्था खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को दाखिला मिलेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mao Posters found in Orissa

5383. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Samaj* (an Oriya daily) of the 25th June that Mao Tse Tung's posters in the Chinese language were discovered in some villages in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have made a thorough probe into these incidents and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to detect the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the Government of Orissa thousands of leaflets fell from the sky on June 22, 1969 at places surrounding the villages under Dharamshala P. S. in Cuttack district. The leaflets contained on one page the photographs of Mao Tse Tung and Lin Piao. On the other side of the leaflet there were some writings in the Chinese language. According to the State Government it appears that the publicity materials were aimed at the Peoples Republic of China but some of the baloons released from bases in Formosa or Hong Kong possibly drifted towards India due to South-West monsoon wind.

Dayal Commission on Communal Disturbances in Kashmir

5384. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings of the Dayal Commission that was asked to inquire into the Communal disturbances in Kashmir State in 1967;

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that the Commission has blamed the Government for lapses at the highest level; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the findings of the Commission so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The report of the Dayal Commission was submitted to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir who had appointed the Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the disturbances in that State. Facts regarding the report are being ascertained from the State Government.

Translation of Books of Higher Studies in Different Indian Languages

5385. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reviewed the work done in different States in so far as the utilization of the rupees one crore grant given to different States for translation of books of higher studies in different Indian languages is concerned; and

(b) if so, the details of the performance of different States in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Centrally-sponsored scheme for the production of literature in Indian languages as media of instruction at the University stage, under which the Government of India have agreed to give assistance upto Rs. one crore to each of the State Governments over a period of six years, was initiated from 1968-69. In this connection the Government circulated guidelines to the State Governments requiring them to set up autonomous boards/departmental agencies for undertaking the programmes for book production and to prepare a detailed outline of their schemes. On the basis of schemes formulated by the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines, the grants amounting to Rs. 34,47,828 were released during 1968-69 to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, West Bengal, Assam and Maharashtra.

According to the information received so far, 15 State Governments have set up the boards as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House and a statement giving a list of books published or undertaken for publication under this programme by different States is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1912/69].

Easy System of Teaching Languages

5386. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to examine the need to have easy system of teaching languages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps envisaged to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference on the Methodology of Teaching Indian Languages as Second Languages in Secondary Schools was held in New Delhi from 11th to 13th November, 1968. Recently on 17th July, 1969, the Government of India established a Central Institute of Indian Languages for the development of Indian languages. One of the Institute's functions will be to undertake formulation of techniques for simplifying the teaching of languages, reducing the time element involved in learning different languages and preparing basic vocabularies for the various languages.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Conference on the Methodology of Teaching Indian Languages relate to the development of suitable courses, training of teachers, preparation of adequate materials required for the courses and research in the context of objectives spelt out in teaching languages as second languages at the school level. Further action on these recommendations is being taken in consultation with the State Governments, Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandala, Agra, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad and the State Institutes of Languages. The Ministry has forwarded the relevant recommendations to these organisations for formulating concrete proposals for developing programmes of action

Setting up of a Hotel at Badrinath

5387. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a hotel at Badrinath to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has sought any help in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has plans to set up a modest 40 bed hotel at Badrinath to cater to the needs of pilgrims to this area. Funds for this are to be provided by the Government of India as a part of the border road area development scheme.

Charges against Shankaracharya of Puri

5388. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brahamachari Santi Prakash, former Secretary to the Shankaracharya of Puri has levelled grave charges against Shri Chandra Shekhar Sastri, the present Shankaracharya of Puri;

(b) if so, the main points of the charges levelled and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Endowment Commissioner has made an audit and enquiry into the accounts of the Puri Math and, if so, with what results; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that funds collected by the present Shankaracharya during his tours are deposited in Banks in Delhi, Bombay, Nagpur, Allahabad and other places and not brought to the Math?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa who are concerned with the subject matter in view of the entry at Srl. No. 28 in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. On receipt of the information it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Daryaganj (Delhi) Fire Incident

5389. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dozens of people lost their lives in a recent horrible fire which took place at Daryaganj (Delhi);

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made and whether any compensation was given to the sufferers; and

(c) whether any help from Prime Minister's Relief fund was also granted to the sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Seventeen people lost their lives due to the fire incident in Daryaganj on 26th June, 1969.

(b) The Lt. Governor, Delhi, has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the District and Sessions Judge, into this matter. No assistance has been given by the Delhi Administration.

(c) No grant was given from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Staff Working in Intelligence Bureau and C.B.I.

5390. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants working in the Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigations on the same posts for the last three years;

(b) the number of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants promoted in the Departments during the said period; and

(c) the number of the Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants working on the same posts for the last 8 years and reasons of their not having got promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a)	L.D.Cs. .	439
	U.D.Cs.	246
	Assistants	224
(b)	L.D.Cs.	57
	U.D.Cs.	58
	Assistants .	15
(c)	L.D.Cs.	66
	U.D.Cs.	129
	Assistants .	125

Promotions in these ranks are made according to senority-cum-fitness or on the basis of limited competitive examination. A minimum length of service, requisite seniority, fitness, specialisation where required and qualifying in the prescribed examinations are among the requirements for eligibility for promotion. Non-fulfilment of these requirements are the reasons for their not being considered for promotion.

Reduction of Sentence Period of Prisoners in Gandhi Centenary Year

5391. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States decided to reduce sentences of prisoners apply amnesty to them in this Gandhi Centenary Year;

(b) the names of these States and the number of prisoners who have been given this benefit; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to persuade other States to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information received from States is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1913/69.]

(c) The Government of India have already suggested to the State Governments to consider the desirability of grant of remission to prisoners on this occasion.

Graha Kalyan Kendra

5392. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a department called the Graha Kalyan Kendra working under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the work undertaken by this Department, the name of the incharge of this Department and the total number of persons working in this Department in various capacities;

(c) the total expenditure incurred annually for the last years, the items on which the expenditure is incurred and the achievements made by this Department; and

(d) under whose supervision the various Graha Kalyan Kendra work in Government colonies in Delhi and New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Grih Kalyan Kendra is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) It is responsible for the promotion of welfare of Central Government employees in the following manner:—

(i) Provision of training facilities in crafts, e.g. tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. for the family members of Central Government servants.

(ii) Running nursery classes for the children of the middle and low income group of Central Government servants.

(iii) Arranging general extramural welfare activities like educational and recreational programmes, holding trips, etc.

(iv) Running 'Creches' for the babies of working mothers belonging to Central Government servants' families.

(v) Providing scope for women to earn and supplement family income through tailoring, knitting, etc. which they can do even at their homes.

Kumari C. A. Radha Bai is in charge of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, as its Organiser. She is assisted by a Deputy Organiser, who looks after the day-to-day functioning of these Kendras. The total number of persons working in the Kendras in various capacities is 494.

(c) The expenditure incurred annually during the three years, 1965-66 to 1967-68 is given below:—

1965-66	Rs. 3,38,591.86
1966-67	Rs. 3.02.450.67
1967-68	Rs. 2,88.902.25

The accounts for the year 1968-69 have not yet been finalised.

The expenditure was incurred on the following items:—

(i) honoraria to staff

(ii) general operational expenses including Rates and Taxes, maintenance of vehicles, etc.

(iii) running of creaches

(iv) Library

(v) miscellaneous

The achievements made so far are indicated below:—

The Grih Kalyan Kendra has 48 centres in Delhi and 12 at other places like Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Dehradun where there is a large concentration of Central Government employees. The Grih Kalyan Kendra is able to provide employment opportunities to nearly 500 members of the Central Government employees' families and benefit another 2,000 directly by its welfare programme for women and children.

(d) The reply has been given above against part (b) of the question.

Book Justifying Untouchability prescribed by Bombay University

5393. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay University has prescribed a text book 'Sapna Bhara' which contains a play entitled 'Untouchable remain untouchable' which insults the entire Scheduled Caste community;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Principals of Colleges and Scheduled Caste leaders have already protested to the Bombay University authorities urging for the withdrawal of this book; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The 'Sapna Bhara' by Umashankar Joshi has been prescribed for the first year Arts examination of the University of Bombay for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970. A complaint regarding Drama No. 10 'Dhedna Dhed Bhangi" of the book was received by the University some time ago. The Vice-Chancellor got it referred to the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Gujarati for remarks, who is of the opinion that the drama is a satire on untouchability. The title is a Gujarati idiom wherein the dramatist has ridiculed the notions of caste thereby rendering a great service to the scheduled castes.

The book has already been used for two years and this is the last year for which it has been prescribed.

C.I.A. Operations on Indian Border through Foreign Missionaries

5394. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a widespread network of the C.I.A. operates on the Indian border through foreign missionaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the conclusion of the top intelligence reports submitted to Government from hill regions of U.P. Tibet border; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourists

5395. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a regular leakage of foreign exchange earnings from tourists;

(b) if so, when was it first detected and the total amount lost till now;

(c) the annual total revenue from tourism during the last three years;

(d) the nature of recommendations made by the new inter-Ministries Committee set up recently and which of their recommendations will be implemented and when;

(e) whether Government will consider fresh legislation to conserve India's foreign exchange earned as a result of foreign tourists visiting India; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No authentic figures of leakage and date of first detection of foreign exchange earned from tourists are available.

(c) The estimated figures are given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1966	22.61
1967	25.23
1968	26.54

(d) to (f). A high level Committee has been set up by the Government to consider the problem of leakage of foreign exchange and to make recommendations. The Committee has suggested in an interim report that foreign guests in the more expensive hotels, with certain exceptions, should be required to make payments for their board and lodging in foreign currency. This recommendation is at present under the consideration of Government.

Assistance for Development of Oriya Language

5396. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why no financial assistance was given in 1967-68 and 1968-69 to Orissa for the development of Oriya language;

(b) whether any grant has been given in 1969-70; and

(c) if so, how much and for what projects?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K R. V. RAO): (a) the scheme under which assistance was being given to State Governments for the development of Indian languages was transferred to State Sector w.e.f. 1966-67.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of writing of University level Books in regional languages, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the State Government.

Crisis between Ministers and Senior Civil Government Employees

5397. SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a crisis has arisen between the Ministers and the senior Government employees (civil);

(b) if so, the nature of the Crisis; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a highpowered Committee headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court to determine the role of the Civil Servants in the present set up

in order to run the Government Departments effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार विधान सभा

5398. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार विधान सभा निलम्बित कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या मख्य कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निलम्बित विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने सरकार बनाने का एक और अवसर दि[illegible]ा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) अनुच्छेद 356 के अधीन दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1969 की उद्घोषणा और बिहार के राज्यपाल की 1-7-69 की रिपोर्ट की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसकी प्रतियां पहले ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई हैं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार के राज्यपाल से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर निर्णय किया जायगा।

P.T.O. Concession to Central Government Employees

5399. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P.T.O. concession to the Central Government employees is granted only from their place of work to permanent home address;

(b) if so, whether persons whose place of work and home address happen to be the same, are deprived of the benefit of this concession;

(c) whether this concession was previously granted for any place to enable the Government employees to have rest and recreation;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to modify the present rules; and

(e) if not, the reason for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of the imperative need for economy in administrative expenditure, it is not proposed to revise the existing basic conditions governing the present Leave Travel Concession.

A. R. C. Recommendation regarding Recruitment, Promotion, etc of Government Employees

5400. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report to Government regarding the recruitment promotion and removal of stagnation in some categories of Government servants working in the Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, when it was submitted and what are its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The administration has submitted a report on "personnel Administration" which deals with matters pertaining to the administration of Government personnel in general in-

cluding those working in the Central Secretariat.

(b) The report was submitted on 18th April, 1969. Copies have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The report is under examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा के विकास के लिये अपर्याप्त धन का नियतन

5401. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक, शिक्षा पर व्यय राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त राज्य के पिछड़ेपन तथा वहां पर शिक्षा संस्थाओं की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य में शिक्षा के विकास के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा नियत की गई राशि अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त राज्य की विशेष स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार इस राज्य के लिये नियतन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये योजना आयोग से प्रार्थना करेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) राज्य सरकार समची शिक्षा के लिये, जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा भी शामिल है, जिम्मेदार है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में शिक्षा के लिये विनिधान अपर्याप्त है । किन्तु इसका निर्णय स्वयं राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया था, आयोजना आयोग द्वारा नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जून 1969 में अम्बाला में हथियार और गोला-बारूद का बरामद होना

5402. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1969 में अम्बाला में एक तालाब से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद हुए थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिये कि क्या इन हथियारों और गोला बारूद पर भारतीय आयुध कारखानों के अथवा कुछ विदेशी आयुध कारखानों के चिन्ह अंकित थे, कोई जांच की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त हथियारों और गोला बारूद के बारे में राज्य सरकार से ब्यौरा प्राप्त किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : हरियाणा सरकार ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ) निम्नलिखित हथियार तथा गोला-बारूद बरामद किये गये :—

1. डी० बी० बी० एल० गन (विदेश में बनी) . .	1
2. .303 राइफलें	3
3. दारा किस्म की राइफलें .	2
4. 12 बोर की बन्दूक का भाग	1
5. कारतूस (विदेश में बने 62 समेत) . .	298
6. 12 बोर की बन्दूकों की टोपियां	9

7.	अश्रुगैस श्वास-यंत्र	2
8.	खुखरियां	4
9.	चाकू	1
10.	बल्लम	1

Murder of Tribal Workers in Andhra Pradesh

5403. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than a dozen Tribal workers were shot dead in Sreekakulam area in Andhra Pradesh during April and May, 1969;

(b) whether Government have accepted the just demand of Tribal people of Parvathipuram Agency area; and

(c) if so, the steps, Government have taken to fulfil their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Attention is invited to the answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 835 dated 25th July, 1969.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the answer to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 698, dated 22nd August, 1969.

Kuki and Mizo Hostiles leaving for China for Military Training

5404. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 200 Kuki and Mizo hostiles are ready to leave for China for military training and smuggling arms; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) There is no such information.

(b) Does not arise. The Security Forces, however, maintain constant vigilance to prevent the movement of such gangs across the border.

Increase in Crimes in Delhi

5405. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI M. S. OBEROI:
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders, dacoities, kidnapping and abductions in the last 3 years ending the 10th July, 1969 in Delhi, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases untraced and the number of suspects not arrested and the reasons for this failure;

(c) the reasons for the increase of such serious crimes; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1914/69].

(c) and (d). Preventive action in accordance with the law is taken where

and when considered necessary. A number of reorganisation schemes have been sanctioned for the Delhi Police to improve the efficiency and working of the force; the Scientific aids at the disposal of the Delhi Police are also being improved, augmented and modernise so that better results could be achieved from available evidence.

Case against Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

5406. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case involving the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi for the embezzlement of several lakhs of rupees has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Departmental Secretaries have not put forward the files concerning this embezzlement at the enquiry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to the non-cooperation of the Departmental Secretaries, Government have withdrawn the case from the Special Police Establishment;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Special Police Establishment have refused to give permission for this withdrawal; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (e). On receipt of some information Special Police Establishment instituted an investigation into the alleged irregularities committed by officers of the Archaeological Survey of India in connection with the expenditure incurred during the centenary celebrations of the Department. On conclusion of the investigation the Special Police Establishment suggested criminal proceedings against some officers and departmental action against the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India. The amount misappropriated was of the order of Rs. 1,56,711.

2. Government has since conveyed their serious displeasure to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, who has now retired. The other persons involved and for whom Special Police Establishment recommended drawal of criminal proceedings are now facing prosecution in the court of law.

3. It will, therefore, be clear that all relevant files were available to the Special Police Establishment and no case was withdrawn from the Special Police Establishment.

Delay in disbursement of Dress Allowance to officers of Intelligence Bureau

5407. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of dress allowance of the officers of Intelligence Bureau on deputation and directly recruited, which was to be disbursed in the financial year 1968-69 is pending;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such dress allowance of the officers of Information Bureau for the financial year 1966-67 and 1967-68 is also pending; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against the authorities responsible for delaying the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The claims for uniform allowance of the persons working in the Intelligence Bureau for the year 1968-69 has become due in April, 1969. The allowance is disbursed as and when applications are received fulfilling the formalities prescribed for claiming the allowance. Action is being taken to issue sanctions and make payments in completed cases. No such valid claim for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is pending.

Terms and Conditions for Promotion of Deputationists and Direct Recruits in Intelligence Bureau and C.B.I.

5408. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants who came on deputation to the Intelligence Bureau and C.B.I. from the various States and Central Government offices during the last three years;

(b) the number of directly recruited Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks, and Assistants in I.B. and C.B.I. during the aforesaid period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the terms and conditions for promotion of the deputationists and direct recruits are different;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govt. to reform the terms and conditions of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): a) 2 Upper Division Clerks only.

(b) 448.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इतिहास, संस्कृत तथा दर्शन शास्त्र हिन्दी में पढ़ाया जाना

5409. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बी० ए०, बी० ए० (आनर्स) और एम० ए० में अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ इतिहास संस्कृत तथा दर्शन शास्त्र हिन्दी में पढ़ाने के निर्णय को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने स्थगित कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने अन्य विश्वविद्यालय को भी इस सम्बन्ध में निर्देश भेजे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने अपनी पहले की निर्धारित नीति में परिवर्तन किया है और यदि नहीं तो उपर्युक्त निर्णय की क्रियान्विति स्थगित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव): (क) जी नहीं। विभिन्न स्तरों पर, शिक्षा तथा परीक्षा के वैकल्पिक माध्यमों के रूप में हिन्दी को लागू करने के प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने के संबंध में, कुलपति द्वारा नियुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों को सिद्धान्तरूप में स्वीकार करते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय की विद्या परिषद् ने यह निर्णय किया है कि संबंधित विभागों के अध्यक्षों के परामर्श से प्रस्ताव के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न कठिनाई की जांच की जानी चाहिये। यह अब किया जा रहा है और अन्तिम निर्णय के लिये इस मामले को विद्या परिषद् के सामने पेश किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा न तो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को और न ही

किसी अन्य विश्वविद्यालय को ऐसा कोई आदेश भेजा गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

14 जन, 1969 को दिल्ली में एक युवती की मृत्यु

5410. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक नवविवाहित युवती मीना 14 जून, 1969 को कटरा नील, दिल्ली में अपने पति के निवास-स्थान पर मृत पाई गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस युवती का विवाह 8 जून को हुआ था और उसके अपने विवाह के एक सप्ताह के भीतर ही यह घृणित अपराध हुआ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने उसकी मृत्यु का सुराग लगाने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पुलिस के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) बताया गया है कि 8 जून, 1969 को लड़की की शादी हुई थी और 14 जून, 1969 को वह अपने सास-ससुर के मकान पर मरी पायी गई ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्, दिल्ली पुलिस ने तुरन्त मामले की जांच-पड़ताल आरम्भ की ।

(घ) जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी है और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के एक उप-महानिरीक्षक को, अभी हाल ही में, उसी जांच के लिये सम्मिलित किया गया है ।

असिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेंडेंट (आर० टी० ई०) परीक्षा 1959

5411. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मनमाने ढंग से निर्णय कर लिया है कि असिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट्स (आर० टी० ई०) परीक्षा 1959 के शेष उम्मीदवारों में से केवल उनको अनुभाग अधिकारियो के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा जिन्होंने 55 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपयुक्त निर्णय संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की अनुमति से नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि निर्णय की सूचना संबंधित उम्मीदवारों को नहीं दी गई थी और न ही उसका उल्लेख 1962 के नियमों में किया गया है, न संसद् में कुछ बताया गया है अथवा न सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कोई शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) निर्णय, बड़ी सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद लिया गया था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमावली 1962 में छोड़े गये उम्मीदवारों को खपाने के सम्बन्ध में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ग) इस का उल्लेख नियमों में अथवा संसद् में या शपथपत्र में करना आवश्यक नहीं था । ऐसे निर्णयों के बारे में उम्मीदवारों को सूचित करना भी प्रायिक नहीं है ।

Repair to two mammoth statues of Buddha at Bamiyan—Afghanistan

5412. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Afghanistan will equally share the expenditure on the repair of two mammoth statues of Buddha at Bamiyan in Afghanistan; and

(b) the estimated cost of the repairs involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India and Afghanistan will share the expenditure involved on the basis that some items will be the responsibility of India and the others of Afghanistan. Afghanistan is to provide accommodation for the team of Indian archaeologists and experts during their stay at Kabul and Bamiyan, and expenditure on purchase of some machinery, equipment and materials which can easily be procured in Afghanistan, on transportation of men and material in Afghanistan, and also for providing local help such as drivers and mechanics to operate the vehicles and machines.

The Government of India will provide technicians and experts; equipment, such as tubular steel scaffolding, rock-drilling machine, scientific instruments, photographic equipment, and materials which are not readily available locally.

It is expected that the phased repair to these two statues will cost the Government of India Rs. 8.35 lakhs.

नक्सलवादी

5413. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उग्रवादी नक्सलवादियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गुजरात, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा व नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमन व दीव, हिमाचल प्रदेश, लक्कदीव, मिनीकाय व अमिनदीवी द्वीप समूह, मनीपुर, नेफा, पाण्डिचेरी और त्रिपुरा में कोई उग्रवादी नहीं है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि उग्रवादी उन राज्यों में नियमित दलों के रूप में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसलिए उनकी सही संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है । असम, हरियाणा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, पंजाब, अन्दमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह और दिल्ली में उग्रवादियों की संख्या क्रमश: 70, 25, 2, 50, 30 और 25/30 बताई जाती है । महाराष्ट्र में उग्रवादियों की संख्या नहीं के बराबर बताई जाती है । शेष राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Plot in Manipur

5414. SHRI P. VISHWAMBARAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTISNA CHANDA:
SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Police have unearthed a plot recently to create disturbance and to destroy the army;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plot; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the Sino-Pak collusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (c). Some Manipuri youths had formed a secret organisation at Imphal which is likely to attempt subversive and anti-social activities mainly directed against a section of the population of Manipur. It is suspected that their plans include sending of some groups at East-Pakistan for undergoing training in the use of fire arms, preparation of explosives etc. The local authorities are alert with regard to activities of such elements and are maintaining strict vigilance at the border. Fifty six youths who had earlier gone to East Pakistan have been apprehended on their return in Tripura. A number of arrests have also been made in Manipur of persons suspected in this connection.

हरियाणा राज्य परिवहन बसों में सामान की रक्षा के लिये एक कुली की व्यवस्था

5415. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने यात्रियों के सामान की सुरक्षा के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य परिवहन बस में एक कुली की व्यवस्था की है और वह कुली यात्रियों के सामान की सुरक्षा के लिये उत्तरदायी होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र राज्य की अन्य राज्य सरकारों को भी अपनेने के लिये बसों में इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सलाह देगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) लम्बे फासले, अन्तर्देशीय और दूसरे मुख्य मार्गों पर चलने वाली हरियाणा की बसों में कुली संबद्ध होते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्यों में बसों में यात्रियों के सामान की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है यद्यपि इस प्रयोजन के लिये पृथक् कुलियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । शेष राज्यों से भी निवेदन किया गया है कि वे यात्रियों के सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये समुचित उपायों पर विचार करें । परन्तु चूंकि सड़क परिवहन के बारे में कार्यकारी दायित्व राज्यों का है अतः सुझावों का कार्यान्वियन मुख्यतः उन पर ही है ।

बिहार सरकार के भूतपूर्व परिवहन मंत्री को राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया जाना

5416. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के कुछ कर्मचारियों तथा उर्दू पत्रकार श्री मुईन अन्सारी ने बिहार सरकार के तत्कालीन परिवहन मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन उस समय दिया था जब वह गत 18 जून को पटना जिले में दानापुर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ङ) क्या उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां तो कब ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). बिहार सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

लखनऊ रेजीडेंसी के ऐतिहासिक भवन पर अंग्रेजों द्वारा 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिये अपमानजनक उत्कीर्ण शिलालेख

5417. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ रेजीडेंसी के ऐतिहासिक भवन पर अंग्रेजों द्वारा उत्कीर्ण शिलालेख अब भी मूल रूप में विद्यमान है;

(ख) क्या उन शिलालेखों में 1857 के भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में इतने अपमानजनक शब्द लिखे हुए हैं कि आजकल जो पर्यटक वहां जाते हैं उनमें उनको पढ़ कर क्रोध और नाराजगी की भावना पैदा होती है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहनआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अंग्रेजों ने मार्डल पक्ष सहित भवन में, यह बात दर्शाने के लिये लेबल लगाये थे कि घिरी हुई अंग्रेज गैरिजन ने रेजीडेंसी भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से किस प्रकार अपनी रक्षा की थी। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से उनमें से कुछ ऐसा आभव्यक्ति प्रस्तुत करते हैं जो अशातिष्ठाजनक है। इनमें से कुछ लेबलों का पहले ही पुनरीक्षण किया जा चुका है तथा शेष का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Liquors served at Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations in Georgetown (Guyara)

5418. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in George-Town (Guyana) by our Embassy with serving of liquors;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued about the manner in which our Embassies have to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti;

(c) if so, the reason why this has not been followed; and

(d) whether Government would institute an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No. Sir

(b) No, Sir. However, general instructions exist prohibiting serving of liquor in large parties on National Days.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The question of instituting an enquiry in the matter does not arise as no liquor was served by our Mission on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti Celebration on 2-10-1968.

पटना सेंट्रल जेल के लिये निरीक्षकों (विजिटर) का नामांकन

5419. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने पटना सेंट्रल जेल के लिये निरीक्षकों

(विजिटर) के रूप में कुछ व्यक्तियों को नामांकित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त निरीक्षकों (विजिटर) के नाम क्या है और उन्हें किस आधार पर नामांकित किया गया है;

(ग) 19 नवम्बर, 1967 से लेकर 10 जुलाई, 1969 के बीच उपर्युक्त निरीक्षकों ने कितनी बार जेल का निरीक्षण किया है;

(घ) क्या उन्होंने जेल में बिजली सप्लाई करने और सेप्टिक शौचालय बनाने की सिफारिश की है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख). जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, पटना की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद जिन गैर-सरकारी निरीक्षकों (विजिटर) को पटना सेंट्रल जेल के लिये नामांकित किया गया उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। **(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT–1915/69]**

(ग) उक्त अवधि में निरीक्षकों (विजिटर) के जेल का बीस बार निरीक्षण किया।

(घ) और (ङ). निरीक्षकों (विजिटर) ने जेल के वार्डों में बिजली के प्रकाश तथा सर्विस शौचालयों के स्थान पर सेप्टिक शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करने का सुझाव दिया था।

(च) सिफारिशों को कार्य रूप देने की योजनाएं तथा प्राक्कलन तयार किये जा रहे हैं।

Appointment to the Post of Director of Planning, Ministry of Education

5420. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new post of Director of Planning was created in his Ministry immediately after he took charge of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(b) if so, whether the post was advertised through the U.P.S.C.;

(c) if not, whether it was circulated to the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to ensure fair selection;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and when is the post likely to be advertised through U.P.S.C.;

(e) whether it is a fact that the incumbent of the above mentioned post was not found fit by the U.P.S.C. for a junior post in the Planning Commission; and

(f) if so, the justification for selecting him for a higher post in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A post of Director, Planning and Coordination, was created on the 31st March, 1969, with effect from the date the post was filled. As it was necesary to fill this post immediately in public interest and the recruitment through advertisement by the Union Public Service Commission would have taken considerably longer time, it was decided to appoint an officer on transfer from the Planning Commission as it was felt that an officer who had long experience in Planning and Coordination work at the national level

would be found in the Planning Commission only. For this reason, the post was also not circulated to the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. The post is proposed to be filled on regular basis in accordance with the recruitment rules, which are being framed in consultation with the authorities concerned. Whether or not the post would be filled on regular basis through advertisement by the Union Public Service Commission would depend upon the "method of recruitment" adopted in the recruitment rules.

(e) and (f). Prior to his appointment in the Ministry, the officer was holding the post of Director (Education) in the Planning Commission in the scale of pay of 1,100-50-1,300-60-1,600. He has been approved by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to this post in the Planning Commission on regular long-term basis.

बिहार के पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत

5421. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के गया जिले में अरवल पुलिस थाने के कार्यभारी के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार करने और साम्प्रदायिक होने की बहुत सी शिकायतें पटना के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल, डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल तथा पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट को की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके विरुद्ध कुछ मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त एस० एच० ओ० के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें की गई हैं और कितने मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त शिकायतों तथा आरोपों की पूरी जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से ( ). राजेपुर गांव के एक निवासी द्वारा उप-निरीक्षक के विरुद्ध, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 342/352/504 के अन्तर्गत, दर्ज करायी गयी शिकायत की जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी । आरोप साबित न हो सके । रूपाइच गांव के एक निवासी द्वारा उप-निरीक्षक के विरुद्ध, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 323/506/509 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज कराई गई एक दूसरी शिकायत न्यायाधीन है । किन्तु उप-निरीक्षक के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायतों और दायर किये गये मुकदमों की सही संख्या मालूम की जा रही है ।

Sale of former Manipur Maharaja's Fire Arms in Manipur

5422. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 32 fire-arms belonging to the former Maharaja of Manipur were sold in auction under an order of the Court of Wards, Manipur during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the list of the fire-arms and the amount at which the whole lot was purchased in auction and the name of the successful purchaser;

(c) whether two fire-arms namely an automatic pistol and rifle were taken by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur out of the lot of 32 fire-arms;

(d) whether the Chief Commissioner, Manipur acquired the said pistol and rifle by use of his authority and position at a small and meagre price;

(e) whether complaint about this deal has been made to the Director-General C.B.I. for necessary enquiry; and

(f) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list giving details of 32 non-prohibited bore fire arms sold at Rs. 7100 to M|s. East End Arms Co., Imphal is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1916/69].

(c) Out of the above mentioned 32 weapons, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur purchased only one pistal No. 131416 (without magazine) from M/S East End Arms Company Ltd. Imphal on 25-1-68.

(d) to (f). A complaint in this regard has been received. The matter is being looked into.

Code of conduct for relationship between Officials and Legislators

5423. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has laid down a 15-point Code of Conduct for regulating the relationship between Legislators and Officials recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such Code of Conduct will be regulated in the Centre also and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government of Tamil Nadu G.O. No. 976 dated 24-5-1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1917/69].

(c) A draft Code to regulate the relationship between the Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration had been prepared and laid on the table of the House on 21-3-1967 in fulfilment of the assurance relating to Starred Question No. 630 dated 24-8-66. It will be finalised on receipt of the views of the Leaders of the various political parties and groups in the Parliament, who have been addressed in the matter.

खगौल (पटना जिला) में जगजीवन स्टेडियम में हुई एक संगीत सभा

5424. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 15 जून की रात्रि को पटना जिले (बिहार) में खगौल (दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन) स्थित जगजीवन स्टेडियम में एक संगीत सभा आयोजित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त संगीत सभा का आयोजन क ने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उसमें किन-किन कलाकारों ने भाग लिया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस ने उस समारोह में आये हुए निरपराध व्यक्तियों पर बुरी तरह से लाठियां बरसाई थी हालांकि उनके पास टिकट थे और उसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से लोग घायल हो गये थे; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भगदड़ के कारण एक दीवार गिर जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ व्यक्ति मारे गये थे, यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त घटना की जांच करवाने और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंड देने का है, और यदि नहीं; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) जी हां श्रीमान्

(ख) सभा का आयोजन पाटलिपुत्र लाएन्स क्लब, पटना और युवा सेवा क्लब, धर्मपुर द्वारा किया गया था। जिन कलाकारों ने इसमें भाग लिया, उनमें महेन्द्र कपूर, मुकेश, अमीन सैयानी, मीनी पातेकी, जयश्री और अन्य थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । अहाते में जमा भीड़ में से कुछ ने पथराव व हुलड़-बाजी की । इसलिये पुलिस ने भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये लाठी-चार्ज किया ।

(घ) बिहार सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार दीवार गिरने या भगदड़ के कारण कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं मरा ।

(ङ) दंगों की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा नौ मामले चलाये गये हैं और जांच हो रही है ।

भागलपुर अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कालेज के लिये उर्दू का अध्यापक

5425. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की नीति उर्दू को उपयुक्त स्थान तथा प्रोत्साहन देने की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि भागलपुर अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कालेज में उर्दू का कोई अध्यापक नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त कालेज में एक उर्दू अध्यापक शीघ्र नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) जी हां, प्रादेशिक भषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर साहित्य के निर्माण की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत, सरकार ने चौथी आयोजना अवधि के दौरान उर्दू में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों तथा अन्य साहित्य के निर्माण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की रकम निश्चित की है । इसमें से, 10 लाख रुपये की चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान व्यवस्था की जा रही है । इस प्रयोजन के लिये, सरकार ने शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में तरक्की-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड का गठन किया है । बोर्ड ने अपनी पहली बैठक 31 जुलाई, 1969 को की थी ।

(ख) से (ङ). इस मामले का राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्ध है ।

पटना विश्वविद्यालय को स्थानान्तरित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान में विलम्ब

5426. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को स्थानान्तरित बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अप्रैल, 1967 से महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उनको महंगाई भत्ता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनको महंगाई भत्ता दिये जाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) पटना विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचित किया है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विश्वविद्यालय को स्थानान्तरित किया गया था उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय की दरों के अनुसार अभी तक का पूरा महंगाई भत्ता दे दिया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sex Education in Delhi Schools

5427. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to introduce sex education and impart knowledge about family planning in Delhi schools as an experiment;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has appointed a sub-Committee to decide as to what information should be imparted to children and which age group should be chosen for the experiment; and

(c) whether the Committee has discussed the matter in detail and if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; as a result of the recommendations made by the Apex Committee for Family Programmes in Delhi, a Sub-Committee has been formed to consider this matter.

(c) No meeting of the above Committee has been held so far.

Resignation of Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University

5428. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University resigned due to certain differences with him;

(b) if so, what were the main points of difference; and

(c) the action being taken for the appointment of new Vice-Chancellor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of the Delhi University Act and Statutes, action for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor has been initiated. A Commitee has been appointed by the Visitor to recommend a panel of names for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

Scheduled Castes Education in Post-Matriculation Courses

5429. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for Scheduled Castes education in post matriculation courses regarding grant of sholarship etc. were shown to him; and

(b) if so, what was the advice given by him on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Admission of S.C. and S.T. students in various colleges in Delhi

5430. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent any notification to the Delhi University regarding the admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in the various colleges; and

(b) whether it is a fact that certain Colleges are not admitting Scheduled Castes students though they have received very high marks?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities, including Delhi University, were requested in 1956 and again in 1962 to give certain concession to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes students in the matter of admisisons.

(b) Government are not aware of any case of Scheduled Caste Students with 'very high marks' not being admitted in any College. However, individual complaints, when received, have been looked into carefully by the University of Delhi and seats provided in deserving cases.

Recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers for Schemes on Youth Welfare

5431. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made any special effort to recruit suitable officers from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for his new schemes on Youth Welfare; and

(b) how many new hands have been recruited in his Ministry after the organisation of the Youth Welfare Schemes and how many out of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). New schemes under Youth Welfare Programmes are still to be finalised and the question of recruitment of officers or staff in connection with those schemes does not therefore arise.

ग्रामीण पुस्तकालयों का विकास

5432. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण पुस्तकालयों के विकास के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन कार्यों को पूर्ण करना था, उनका ब्यौत क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद सरकार ने देश में ग्रामीण पुस्तकालयों की समस्याओं और उन्हें सहायता देने के मामले में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गांवों में पुस्तकालय भवनों के निर्माण और उन्हें पुस्तकें देने तथा उनमें वाचनालय बनाने के बारे में सरकार

द्वारा कब तक कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है और

(घ) यदि इस संबंध में कोई भी कार्यवाही करने की सम्भावना नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (घ). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुस्तकालय की सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की जिम्मेदारी है । 'स्वेच्छिक शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को सहायता' की योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार कम से कम 50,000 जन संख्या की सेवा करने वाले सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों को अनुदान प्रदान करती है ।

Educations as Production Oriented and Job-oriented

5433. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government are agreeable with the statement made by the Chairman, University Grants Commission wherein he said that education should be production-oriented and job-oriented so that every educated person could produce something;

(b) whether Government are putting the above suggestion of the Chairman into practice in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the nature of the scheme formulated in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Statement of the Chairman, University Grants Commission is in line with the report of the Education Commission with which the Government of India is in general agreement. The report of the Education Commission has already been circulated to the State Governments for consideration and implementation of the recommendations.

The conference of Vice-Chancellors held in April, 1969 recommended that there should also be provision for short-term employment-oriented courses, particularly with a view to producing the required number of middle-level technicians as distinct from skilled workers. The Conference of Student Leaders called jointly by Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the University Grants Commission held in Delhi also made the following recommendations:

"Education system should be job-oriented and linked with employment needs. Greater emphasis should be placed on the introduction of vocational subjects in the degree course such as Secretarial Practice, Stenography, Management, etc."

The recommendations of these Conference have been circulated by the University Grants Commission to the Universities/State Governments.

The U.G.C. on the suggestion of Education Minister has recently set up a Committee to consider the establishment of a college in Delhi as a pilot project, which would offer selected employme. oriented courses leading to a degree. It may, however, be added that the Delhi University has already introduced, with effect from the current academic year, B.Com. (Pass) course which is a job-oriented course.

राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा गुण्डों को प्रश्रय के बारे में दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल का कथित वक्तव्य

5434. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :**
श्री देवेन सेन :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल के हाल के इस वक्तव्य में कहां तक सच्चाई है कि राजनीतिक नेताओं से अपराधियों और गुण्डों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रश्रय प्राप्त होने के कारण प्रशासन गुण्डों के विरुद्ध आसानी से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है;

(ख) उक्त वक्तव्य का औचित्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). 25 जुलाई, 1969 को उपराज्यपाल द्वारा कुछ संवाददाताओं को दिये गये कथित इन्टरव्यू के समाचार देखने पर दिल्ली प्रशासन से तथ्य मालूम किये गये । उन्होंने सरकार को सूचित किया कि दिल्ली में अपराध की आम स्थिति की चर्चा के दौरान उपराज्यपाल ने पत्रकारों से कहा कि कतिपय असामाजिक तत्व अधीनस्थ पुलिस कर्मचारियों को यह कह कर धौंस देने का प्रयास करते हैं कि उन्हें प्रमुख सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों का समर्थन प्राप्त है और इससे जनता के मन में गलत धारणाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं । उपराज्यपाल ने समाज विरोधी तत्वों अथवा गुण्डों को राजनीतिज्ञों का प्रश्रय प्राप्त होने की बात कहने से इन्कार किया है । उपराज्यपाल के अनुसार उन्हें समाचार-पत्रों में गलत उद्धृत किया गया है ।

विद्रोही मिजो

5435. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक मिज़ो विद्रोही वाई कूंगा और उसके साथियों ने, जो 1966 में पाकिस्तान भाग गये थे, 22 और 23 जुलाई, 1969 को मणिपुर के अमरपुर सबडिवीजन पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की ओर से आक्रमण किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में मिजो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-काय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 22 जुलाई, 1969 को प्रातः लगभग 4 बजे लगभग 100–150 सशस्त्र मिज़ो विद्रोहियों ने त्रिपुरा न कि मनीपुर के अमरपुर सब-डिविजन में रायमा-सर्मा घाटी के दुमबुरानगर ब्लाक के मुख्यालय बोलंगबासा पर अचानक हमला किया । विद्रोहियों ने प्रोजेक्ट आफिस, कुछ रिहायशी क्वार्टरों और मार्केट को आग लागा दी । उन्होंने स्थानीय निवासियों से कुछ नकदी इत्यादि के अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारी सम्पत्ति को भी लूटा और लगभग दो घंटों के बाद चले गये । 23 जुलाई 1960 को प्रायः लगभग चार बजे करीब 150 सशस्त्र मिज़ो विद्रोहियों ने गन्दाचेर पुलिस स्टेशन पर हमला किया और दो घंटे तक दोनों ओर से गोलीबारी होती रही । पीछे हटते हुए विद्रोहियों ने मार्केट में आग लगा दी और कुछ दुकानों को लूटने का प्रयास किया । दोनों ओर की गोलीबारी में एक बच्चा गोली से मारा गया और एक वृद्ध महिला गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुई जो

पगले दिन मर गई । बताया जाता है कि विद्रोहियों में दो व्यक्ति हताहत हुये हैं । ख्याल किया जाता है कि गिरोह सीमा पार पाकिस्तान में कैचालोग रिजर्व फोरेस्ट में भाग गया जहां से संभवतः वह आया था ।

(ग) सरकार ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में मिजो विद्रोहियों को उनके द्वारा दी गई सहायता के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनेक विरोध प्रकट किये हैं ।

Powers of Union Territory Governments to Revise Pay Scales/Allowances of their Employees

5436. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided that the powers which the Union Territory Governments have been exercising for revision of pay scales/allowances of their employees on the pattern prevailing in the neighbouring States be withdrawn and each case of revision should be decided by the Administrative Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of revising the pay-scale and allowances of the employees of the Government of Manipur and other Union Territories on a new basis without any link with the pattern prevailing in the neighbouring States; and

(c) whether under the new decision taken, Government have taken the sole responsibility of revising the scale and allowances of the employees under the Union Territory Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The scales of pay and allowances already revised for the employees of the Union Territories are not being disturbed. It has however been decided that all future proposals for revision of scales of pay and allowances of the employees of the Union Territories will be considered and decided by the Government of India keeping in view the pattern obtaining for corresponding posts in the neighbouring States subject to the conditions that the revision of emoluments of any category of employees in the Union Territories concerned would not in any case raise the pay scales inclusive of dearness pay and/or dearness allowance of any Class of employees beyond the level obtaining for similar class of employees under the Central Government.

Agreement for Supply of Dal in Manipur

5437. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the said agreement Manipur entered into an agreement with a firm of Imphal, Manipur on the 10th March, 1969 for supply of 400 M. T. of *arahar dal* to State Trading, Manipur at the rate of Rs. 134.70 per quintal—the supply to be executed on or before the 28th March 1969;

(b) whether the said agreement was entered into after proper tender call was made and the tender of the said firm was being accepted as the lowest price offered for the supply;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur agreed to help the firm with the availability of railway wagons in terms of the agreement for executing the supply within the stipulated time;

(d) if the answer to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, how many wagons were made available to the firm on their request; and

(e) whether the firm applied for extension of time for the loss of time taken in the search of railway wagons for supply of the said *arahar dal* and

if so, whether the Government of Manipur has considered the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Manipur Government have informed us that the agreement was executed after proper tender call was made and the accepted tender on which agreement was made was the lowest offered.

(c) The Manipur Government have further informed that under Clause 4 of the agreement referred to in part (a) above, it was stipulated that "for wagons required by the seller for despatch of the consignment in this connection, necessary assistance will be provided by the buyer on receipt of demand from the seller in writing 10 days in advance of the despatch desired. Wagons will be arranged by all rail route subject to the operational restrictions imposed by the railway authorities from time to time."

(d) The Government of Manipur say that they sponsored 22 wagons by 21st March, 1969 on seller's request made on 10th March, 1969 and 19th March, 1969.

(e) Under the terms of the agreement, the firm was to complete the supply by 28th March, 1969. On 26th March, 1969, the firm is reported to have applied for extension of time upto 20th April, 1969 on the ground that they were expecting arrival of full contracted quantity in wagons booked between 16th to 23rd March, 1969. There was no loss of time in procuring railway wagons. The request of the firm for extension of time was considered by the Government of Manipur but was not agreed to by that Government.

Census of Meities in Manipur

5438. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was received by the Government and the Director General for Census from Sections of the Meities of Manipur particularly from the Committee namely "The Meetie (Meitie) National Committee for Census", in regard to the ensuing Census, 1971, for recording the Meities under a distinct group name; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to record in the Census ahead, the people of Manipur according to their own personal religious faith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following the past practice, religions will be recorded at the 1971 Census as returned by the respondents. The Table on "Religion" will give the data separately in respect of the six numerically largest religious groups of the country namely, Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jains, Muslims and Sikhs. Other religious groups will be shown together under the head "others" and the break up of these groups will be shown in an appendix to the main table. It is not possible to include any other religious group in the main Table.

Employment of Third and Second Class Graduates

5439. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the examinations held by the Central Universities as also by other Universities in the various States, more than 50 per cent of students get third and lower second division/class;

(b) whether Government are aware that it is difficult and rather impossible for them to get any employment in Government service or in private firms; and

(c) whether any thought has been given to help these people?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The percentage of third divisioners varies in different universities and in different examinations. This is indicated in the statement containing an analysis of the examination results of 16 Central and State Universities for 1967 for which the latest analysis is available which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1918|1969].

(b) There are posts under the Government and in private firms for which graduates in Third or lower Second Class are eligible. However, in view of the intense competition for many of these posts, many of them find it difficult to be selected.

(c) Many of the students who fail to distinguish themselves in higher education ought really to have been diverted either at the higher secondary stage or at the first degree stage into vocational courses which are more suitable to their aptitudes and capacities. Government is trying to vocationalise secondary education and proposals to give a vocational bias to the first degree courses are also under consideration. However, progress has been slow, particularly because of lack of resources and also because of social attitudes which still look down upon such courses.

The Education Commission examined this matter and recommended, in addition to diverting students into vocational channels, that a student should be permitted to repeat the examination, if he so desires, to improve his performance. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the universities.

Common Scripts for South and North India

5440. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to devise common scripts, one for South and the other for North India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Exploration of Indian Ocean by National Institute of Oceanography

5441. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Marine Scientists are planning to explore the Indian Ocean extensively during the 1970/80 decade as a part of the UNESCO Programme;

(b) the significant results of the exploration held by the National Institute of Oceanography so far; and

(c) the efforts which have been made to encourage fishing of Tuna fish which are abundantly found in the equatorial region of the Indian ocean?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Ship facilities are to be organised.

(b) The data and material collected in the Indian Programme during the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE) have been studied by the National Institute of Oceanography and the results obtained so far are summarised below:

(i) Location of areas of upwelling and biological productivity along the Indian Coasts.

(ii) Identification and characterisation of submarine canyons on the Continental shelf and slope off the East coast of India between Puri in the North and Porto Novo in the

South. Some of the canyons have been located off the river mouths and are considered to be submerged river valleys.

(iii) Occurrence of gyre-like circulation in the Bay of Bengal. Two gyre (anticyclonic) have been located with a shear zone in between.

(iv) A better idea of distribution of zooplanktonic organisms including fish eggs and larvae in the different regions of the Indian Ocean and rough indication of fishing yields.

(v) Occurrence of phosphatic colites in some regions off the West Coast of India.

(c) Efforts made for fishing of Tuna Fish are as under:—

(i) The Deep Sea Fishing Station of the Government of India has, with the assistance of FAO experts, conducted exploratory surveys on Tuna using the method of long-line fishing. One vessel is operating from Cochin at the moment with the assistance of an FAO Expert. The experiments are likely to continue for some time.

(ii) The Indo-Norwegian Project are conducting experiments in catching Skipjack Tuna by purse-seining around the Laccadives.

(iii) Taking advantage of the experience in Tuna fishing of the Laccadives fishermen, nearly 40 mechanised boats have been introduced for catching Skipjack Tuna by the pole and line method. A small pilot cannery was established a few years back and now a full-fledged cannery has been constructed at Minicoy which is likely to go into production shortly. The canned Tuna from Laccadives has been found to be of good quality.

Grants to Delhi University by Ford/ Rockfeller Foundations

5442. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose-wise grants and aids given by (i) Ford Foundation and (ii) Rockfeller Foundation to the University of Delhi till-date;

(b) the conditions for giving such aids and grants in each case;

(c) how these aids and grants have been utilised by the University;

(d) the names and other particulars of the Ford Foundation and Rockfeller Foundation representatives attached to the University of Delhi; and

(e) the functions of each representative?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1919/69].

(b) None.

(c) The grants were utilised for the purposes for which they were given.

(d) and (e). At present, only one representative of the Foard Foundation, namely, Professor L.C. Mead, ex-Professor of Psychology, Tuft University, U.S.A. is attached to the University of Delhi as Senior Educational Consultant for the implementation of the Ford Foundation Assistance programme. No representative of the Rockfeller Foundation is attached to the University.

Institute of Human Relations

5443. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the setting up of an Institute of Human Relations named after Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in the near future;

(b) if so, the main functions of the Institute and the time by which it will start functioning; and

(c) the place at which it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dormitory Type of Accommodation to University Students in the National Stadium, New Delhi.

5444. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make available dormitory type of accommodation to the University students in the National Stadium, New Delhi; and

(b) the broad details of the accommodation to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dormitory type of accommodation is available at the National Stadium for about 80 persons. This accommodation is available to the University Students visiting Delhi for participation in tournaments, taking UPSC examinations, appearing for interviews for employments and for visit to Delhi under a conducted tour etc.

Assistance for Renovation of Temples in Kerala State

5445. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Kerala Government recently for certain assistance to schemes for repairs/renovations of temples in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Problems of Railway Employees

5446. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administrative problems of the employees serving in and under the Ministry of Railways are quite complicated;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that the Railway Board has been an ineffective body as far as the removal of the grievances of the Railway employees are concerned and the number of pending complaints are increasing;

(c) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission is also considering the problems of Railway employees in regard to their service conditions, etc;

(d) if so, the problems that are being considered and how far the commission has proceeded into the matter;

(e) whether the Commission is contemplating to provide equal pay structure, prospects of promotion and agency to deal with the grievances of Railway employees at par with the employees serving in other Depart-

ments of the Central Government; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway Board has been functioning quite effectively and there is no indication that there has been an increase in the number of pending complaints.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Study Team on Railways appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission to examine *inter-alia*, the administrative arrangements for the working of the Railways has submitted its Report to the Commission and this Report is currently under their consideration.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Alleged Murder of Baldev Singh in Himachal Pradesh

5447. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2223 and 2224 on the 7th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected regarding the details of the murder of Shri Baldev Singh at Dhameta (District Kangra) whose body was recovered on the 29th November, 1968 and the details of the related investigations;

(b) whether post-mortem report attributes the murder to electric shock and if so, whether investigations have been made as to where the electric shock was received, at the flour mill, where the deceased was employed, or elsewhere;

(c) if so, the result of such investigations, and whether the electric substation authorities of the locality have denied any shock-death from a roadside electric pole;

(d) whether other evidence also goes against the post-mortem theory insofar as the injuries on the body were at such parts and limbs that could not be caused by a shock or consequent fall; and

(e) whether a judicial inquiry has been or is being ordered in the case, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). The Government of Himachal Pradesh are conducting further enquiry into the matter. The required information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Alleged Murder of Baldev Singh in Himachal Pradesh

5448. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2237 on the 7th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether information has since been received regarding the corectness, or otherwise, of the alleged human sacrifice by the flour mill owner of Village Dhameta a few years back in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of Shri Baldev Singh's alleged murder also, the Police had again failed to act, for over a fortnight;

(c) whether public and Panchayats of two villages, Dhameta and Samkar have represented to the Home Minister through the certain Members of Parliament against the inaction of the Police in the matter and for having

dropped the matter on the basis of post-mortem report which was clearly biased and against other evidence; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have reported that on enquiry no tangible proof of the alleged human sacrifice has come to light.

(b) No, Sir. On receipt of information about this case on the evening of 29th November, 1968, two Constables were deputed to protect the dead body, followed by a Head Constable on the following morning to conduct inquest u|s 174 Cr. P.C. Further inquest proceedings were taken over by the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Himachal Pradesh are conducting further enquiry into the matter.

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

5449. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली तैयार कराने पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की देख-रेख में अब तक कितनी शब्दावलियां तैयार की गई हैं तथा जो शब्दावलियां विभिन्न समितियों द्वारा इस समय तैयार की जा रही हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं और जो तैयार की जा रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है;

(ग) इस कार्य के कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस दिशा में प्रगति धीमी रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उसमें शीघ्रता लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् प्रकाशित की गई वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दों की विभिन्न शब्दावलियों के प्रकाशन पर 5.73 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गये हैं ।

(ख) अभी तक निम्नलिखित शब्दावलियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं :—

(i) तकनीकी शब्दों की समेकित शब्दावली

(ii) इंजीनियरी शब्दावली चार भाग

(iii) मानवधाएं शब्दावली पांच भाग

(iv) चिकित्सा विज्ञान शब्दावलियां

(v) कृषिशब्दावली

(vi) विज्ञान शब्दावली चार भाग

(vii) प्रशसनिक शब्दों की समेकित शब्दावली

निम्नलखत शब्दावलियां उत्तर पाण्डुलिपि स्तर पर है :—

(i) विज्ञान शब्दावली (हिन्दी अंग्रेजी)

(ii) वाणिज्य शब्दावली

(iii) मानविद्याएं शब्दावली 6 भाग

(iv) प्रशासनिक शब्द शब्दावली

(v) डाक और तार शब्दावली

(ग) आशा है कि कार्य जनवरी 1970 तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों को तैयार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

5450. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी: क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों में से प्रत्येक को विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तक तैयार करवाने के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता कब दी गई थी, इसमें से अब तक कितना अंश खर्च किया जा चुका है और अब तक उस कार्य में राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई ;

(ग) क्या किसी राज्य से इस प्रयोजन के लिये दी गई सहायता राशि को किसी अन्य कार्य के लिये खर्च किया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक राज्य के कितनी राशि किस प्रयोजन के लिये खर्च की और क्या सम्बन्ध राज्यों में ऐसा केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव): (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य की निर्माण की केन्द्र प्रयोजित योजना के अधीन 1968-69 वर्ष से 6 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार एक-एक करोड़ रुपये तक दिये जाने है। 1968-69 के दौरान उन 12, राज्य सरकारों को जिन के कार्यक्रम योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये थे, 34,47,828/- रुपये के अनुदान दिए गये थे। इस राशि का विवरण निम्नांकित है :-

1. हरियाणा	दो लाख रुपये
2. मैसूर	पांच लाख रुपये
3. पक्षिमी बंगाल	32,778 रुपये
4. उत्तर प्रदेश	दो लाख रुपये
5. राजस्थान	पांच लाख रुपये
6. मध्य प्रदेश	एक लाख रुपये
7. तामिल नाडू	1.72 लाख रु०
8. कैरल	43,050 रुपये
9. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	दस लाख रुपये
10. असम	एक लाख रुपये
11. बिहार	पांच लाख रपये
12. महाराष्ट्र	एक लाख रुपये

1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान, हरियाणा तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश को छोड़ कर सभी राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही सलाह दी गई है कि वे योजना के कार्यान्वियन पर सात-सात लाख रुपये तक का सीधा चॅ कर सकते है। हरियाणा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों को, उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान क्रमश : 2 लाख रुपये और 28 लाख रुपये तक खर्च करने की सलाह दी गई है।

नागालैंड और जम्मू तथा काशमीर को छोड़कर, सभी राज्य सरकारों ने, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों और साहित्य के निर्माण के लिये स्वायत बोर्ड/विभागीय बोर्ड गठित कर दिए हैं।

राज्यों द्वारा किए गए खर्च की अभी तक जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

राष्ट्रीय भाषा स्कूल / विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

5451. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसूर में एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा स्कूल या विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय देश के अन्य भागों में खोलने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है और यदि हां तो वह कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (घ) : भारत सरकार मैसूर में भारतीय भाषाओं का केन्द्रीय संस्थान स्थापित कर चुकी है। संस्थान के मुख्य कार्य भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास में सहायता करना और उनका समन्वय करना है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 35 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से 5 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिये है।

इस संस्थान का एक बड़ा काम यह होगा कि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में इतिहास, शब्दावली, पारस्परिक वृद्धि, व्याकरण, भाषा वैज्ञानिक सरचना ; साहित्यक और सांस्कृतिक विषय और अन्य विषय वस्तुओं में एकता के सूत्रों का पता लगाया जाए।

संस्थान ने केवल विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य निकायों की भाषा विषयक गतिविधियों का अनुपूरक होगा, बल्कि यह वयर्थ और दोहरे प्रयासों को रोकने के लिये समन्वय के लिये आवश्यक एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करेगा। संस्थान ऐसे अन्तर-विषयी कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करेगा जिनके लिये विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों, संस्थाओं और निकायों का सहयोग अपेक्षित होगा।

आदिम जातीय भाषा भाषियों को भारतीय भाषाएं सिखाने के प्रयोजन से उपयुक्त सामग्री को शोध के लिये आदिम जातीय भाषाओं का अध्ययन और प्रशासनिक या सांस्कृतिक प्रयोजनों से आदिम जातियों के सम्पर्क में आने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को उनकी भाषाएं सिखाना भी इस संस्थान का एक विशेष उत्तरदायित्व होगा।

उर्दू और हिन्दी किसी भी राज्य की भाषाएं नहीं है। संस्थान इनपर विशेष ध्यान देगा।

संस्थान भाषा प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं के विस्तार में भी सहायक होगा और भाषाओं के शिक्षण में काम आने वाले बंद सर्किट टेलीवीजन और फिल्मों जैसे तकनीकी उपकरणों के प्रयोग संबन्धी मामलों को भी देखेगा।

केन्द्रों में अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के शिक्षण के लिये भाषा शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के प्रयोजन से अल्पकालीन पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार चार क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित करना चहती है। इस प्रकार का एक क्षेत्रीय संस्थान मैसूर स्थित भारतीय भाषाओं के केन्द्रीय संस्थान से संबंध रहेगा। अन्य तीन केन्द्र पटियाला, पूना और भुवनेश्वर में स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

आई० आई० टी० के निकट गांवों को मिलाने के लिए दक्षिण दिल्ली में लिंक रोड

5452. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आई० आई० टी० होस्टल के निर्माण के परिणाम-

स्वरूप हौज खास, जिया सराय कटवेरिया सराय गांवों के आसपास कांटेदार तार लगा दिये गये है जिसके कारण इन गांवों के निवासियों को घरेलू काम काज के लिये लम्बे रास्ते से आना-जाना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन गांवों से कांटेदार तारों को हटाकर सीधी लिंक रोड बनाने का है क्योंकि वे गांव लगभग सीधी रेखा में स्थित हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . वास्तव में इन गांवों के चारों ओर कांटेदार तारों की बाढ़ नहीं लगाई गई है। इन गांवों के बीच जिन लोगों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है उन्होंने अपनी आवंटित भूमि में बाढ़ लगाई है। किसी सीधी सम्पर्क सड़क का बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में इन गांवों को नवनिर्मित सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है और मुख्य सड़क से प्रत्येक गांव में सीधा पहुंचा जा सकता है।

Procurement of Vessels from Abroad

5453. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of procurement of vessels from abroad;

(b) whether Government are certain that over-invoicing is not done; and

(c) whether all the business could be put through State Trading Corporation making it compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Individual proposals received from shipowners for the acquisition of ships whether new or secondhand are considered and sanctioned on merits. Except in a few cases of secondhand ships, all the acquisitions are made on deferred payment basis which means a down payment of about 10—20 per cent upto the time of delivery and the balance being paid over a period of years from the foreign exchange earnings of the ship itself. The foreign exchange for making down payment is usually found in one of the following four ways or a combination thereof:

(1) the shipowner is permitted to take a foreign exchange loan on terms to be approved by Government; or

(2) the shipowner is allotted foreign exchange from some inter-Governmental credit that may be available from the country in which the ship is to be built; or

(3) foreign exchange is released from the free resources in lieu of the foreign exchange earned by the company by sale of some old ships or against an insurance claim; or

(4) failing the above methods, foreign exchange is released from the free resources if the proposal is sufficiently attractive.

(b) The reasonableness of price of ships proposed to be acquired is judged on the basis of valuation reports obtained from independent valuers of ships. Further, the actual price negotiated for ships is examined with reference to the sale deed executed between the shipowners and the vendors. Besides these checks, Ministry of Shipping and Transport have no means of checking whether any over-invoicing is done by shipowners on the price of ships.

(c) It is not possible to process proposals for acquisition of ships through State Trading Corporation due to the following reasons:

(i) Types and sizes of vessels for the various trades are not standardised. They vary in several particulars depending upon requirements of individual shipping companies in order to meet international competition effectively.

(ii) Prices of ships vary according to characteristics of each vessel.

(iii) Shipowners have to personally satisfy themselves that the ship satisfies the requirements of the trade in which the vessel is to be employed as otherwise the ship may turn out to be a bad boy involving huge drain of foreign exchange.

Tourism Development Programme for Tripura and Assam

5454. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and cost of the Tourism Development Programme for Tripura and Assam for the year 1969-70 and for the Fourth Five Year Plan, indicating the tourist spots to be developed; and

(b) the progress made in respect of development of tourism in Tripura and Assam under the first three Five Year Plans and the following years, indicating the spots developed for the purpose and other tourist-amenities provided and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Because of the restrictions on the entry of foreigners into Assam and Tripura, the development of only Kaziranga in Assam has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. During 1969-70, it is proposed to provide transport at Kaziranga at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs. Under the State Plans, a provision of Rs. 39 lakhs for Assam and Rs. 10 lakhs for Tripura has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for tourism schemes.

(b) No tourism schemes have been undertaken by the Centre in Tripura. A statement giving information about Assam is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1920/69].

Working of the National Research Development Corporation

5455. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the Board of Directors of the National Research Development Corporation expired on 31st March, 1969 and that a new Board has so far not been constituted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the post of the Executive Director has remained vacant for the last three years; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government consider that neither a Board of Directors nor an Executive Director is really necessary to look after the affairs of the above Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The term of the previous Board of Directors of the National Research Development Corporation expired on 31st March, 1969 but it was extended up to 31st July, 1969. The Board has been reconstituted for a term of two years with effect from 1st August, 1969.

(b) and (c). The post of Executive Director has been vacant for the last three years for various reasons, but it has been decided to fill the post immediately in consultation with the new Board of Directors.

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

5456. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for Gandhi Centenary Celebration in various States have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1921/69].

Muslim Majority District in Ladakh

5457. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kargil town of Ladakh observed hartal sometime in June, 1969 to press for the creation of a separate Muslim majority district out of Ladakh district; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated that a hartal was observed in Kargil in June last, and a demand was made for creating a separate district of Kargil, but the demand was dropped on the State Government firmly rejecting it.

Increase in the Rate of Sales Tax in Chandigarh

5458. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh have increased the rate of Sales Tax on foodgrains from one and a half paise to three paise a rupee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because similar increase in sales tax had been made by the States of Punjab and Haryana.

D.T.U. Buses Lying Idle for want of Tyres

5459. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 130 Delhi Transport Undertaking Buses are lying idle for want of tyres and spares; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tide over the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Keshod Airport in Saurashtra

5460. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Keshod is an important airport in Saurashtra which caters to the needs of a sugar factory at Kodinar, a rayon factory at Veraval, several small agro-based industries in the neighbourhood, and to a large number of tourists and pilgrims who visit the famous Gir Forest and Somnath Temple every year;

(b) whether attention of Government had been drawn as early as in June last year to the very poor condition of the runway at Keshod;

(c) whether Government had decided to construct a new runway of 4,500 ft., but did not proceed with the work as the Fourth Plan development programmes of the Civil Aviation Department had not been finalised; and

(d) whether Government propose to take urgent steps to repair the said airstrip, without linking it to the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, in view of the above-cited importance of Keshod and the great inconvenience caused to the travelling public in the absence of air services to it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Plans are in hand to repair the existing runway.

Proposal to have a Salvage Fleet

5461. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to have a Salvage Fleet of their own is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the financial implications;

(c) since when the proposal has been under their consideration; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal for setting up an Indian Salvage Organisation has been under active consideration since March, 1966 when a Committee was appointed to go into the question. In their report, the Committee recommended that a start might be made with one tug of 3,000 BHP at an approximate cost of Rs. 2 crores though it was essential to have a minimum of two tugs for the efficient working of the Organisation. The estimated annual recurring expense would be about Rs. 29.5 lakhs including depreciation and interest but excluding direct expense such as cost of fuel, port charges etc. This was discussed with the shipowners in a series of meetings in order to find out whether the Indian Shipping Companies as a body would be interested in setting up the Organisation, but they were not keen about it as they were not sure of its commercial feasibility. It was subsequently decided to explore further the possibility of setting it up in the public sector. It was also felt essential that more detailed technical as well as financial information regarding the project should be collected, as for example, the type of tugs required, number of shipping casualties to both Indian and foreign ships in the past few years in the Indian Ocean and adjoining areas, actual expenditure incurred on Salvage/towing operations by shipping companies in the past few years, estimated revenue and expenditure etc. of the proposed Salvage Organisation. A final decision on the proposal for setting up a Salvage Organisation would be taken only after all the relevant information has been collected and assessed.

परामर्शदात्री समितियों में निर्दलीय संसद सदस्यों को शामिल करना

5462. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिये गठित की जा रही परामर्शदात्री समितियों में निर्दलीय संसद सदस्यों को किस प्रकार शामिल किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या उनके मनोनीत करने के लिये कोई नियम बनाएं गए हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक समिति में इन सदस्यों को शामिल करने के लिये क्या कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) से (ग). सलाहकार समितियों पर काम करने के लिये अपनी वरीयता देने के लिये निर्दलीय सदस्यों (किसी विशेष ग्रुप के नहीं) को लिखा गया था। प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर उन्हें समितियों में शामिल किया गया है। निर्दलीय सदस्यों को इन समितियों पर मनोनीत करने के लिए कोई पृथक नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। इस बात का, यथासम्भव ध्यान रखा गया है कि प्रत्येक निर्दलीय सदस्य को उसकी रुचि की एक समिति पर प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाये।

Duamaria Bridge over River Gandak, Bihar

5463. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of work on Duamaria bridge over the river Gandak on National Highway No. 28 in Bihar has been slow;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the approximate time it will take to complete the bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been some delay due to slow sinking of wells by the contractor.

(c) The State Government has reported that the bridge will be completed by December 1970.

संसद सदस्यों के शिष्टमंडलों की विदेश यात्रा

5464. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **संसद्-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन संसद सदस्यों के तथा उनके दलों के क्या नाम है जो 1968-69 में शिष्टमण्डलों के सदस्यों के रूप में और अन्य कार्यों के लिये सरकारी तौर पर विदेश गये; और

(ख) इन शिष्टमण्डलों पर सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) और (ख). वित्त मंत्रालय जो कि इस विषय से संबंधित है, जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 999 RE. "BILLS SENT BY DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION AND PASSING BY PARLIAMENT"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): In the statement attached to the reply given in the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1969, to unstarred question No. 999, relating to Bills sent by Delhi Metropolitan Council for consideration and passing by Parliament, it was stated as follows in column 4 against entry No. 9:—

> "They had advised the Delhi Administration in January, 1969 to revise the Bill to cover certain other aspects of the law and obtain the recommendations of the Metropolitan Council to the revised Bill. Further communication from the Administration is awaited."

This should be read as follows:—

"The Bill is being processed by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works Housing and Urban Development. They had advised the Delhi Administration in January, 1969 to revise the Bill to cover certain other aspects of the law and obtain the recommendations of the Metropolitan Council to the revised Bill. Further communication from the Administration is awaited."

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2735 RE: "MEMORIAL FOR DELHI REVOLUTIONARIES"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): I regret to say that in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2735 in the Lok Sabha on 8th August, 1969, the information furnished in regard to the dates of execution of Master Amir Chand, Bhai Balmukand and Master Avad Bihari needs revision due to fresh information having come to light. Bhai Balmukand and Master Avad Bihari were also hanged in Delhi on 8th May, 1915 and not on 11th May, 1915 as indicated in the reply given on 8th August, 1969.

12.32 hrs.

RE. TEACHERS FROM WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunatha Reddy. Statement on Birla inquiry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 377 I want to raise.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I want to raise a matter involving the Railway Minister. 2,000 teachers who came here from Bengal were harassed, tortured and disgraced by the railway people. They kept them inside for 24 hours without any meal or water. There were professors including lady teachers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Railway Minister must make a statement explaining the conduct of the railway staff who have insulted the teachers... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): When you do not allow it, whatever he has said should not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Are you asking the Railway Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not asking.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You walk out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You must tell the Railway Minister to make a statement.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, there must be a limit to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I gave notice of an adjournment motion.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You ask him to make a statement.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He will not make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not admit it. I do not like that you should disturb the proceedings of the House. It is a very, very bad thing... (*Interruption*).

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR, 1969

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग 1969 का प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1882/69.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA AND THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1968, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India for the year 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1883/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(1) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2482 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1969.

(2) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2889 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.

(3) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2944 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1884/69].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1966:—

(a) Hindi version of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Board of Control) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1159 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1966.

(b) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Board of Control) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah.]

No. G.S.R. 1006 in Gazette of India, dated 26th April, 1969.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1885/69.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Report and Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1966-67, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1886/69.]

(3) I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each:—

(i) Statement No. I	Eighth Session, 1969 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplementary Statements Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII	Seventh Session, 1969 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI.	Sixth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.	Fifth Sessionn, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIX.	Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIV	Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI	Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI	Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1887/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, AND THE CUSTOMS ACT

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Sir, on behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1832 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1969 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1963 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1969, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1888/69].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BIHAR STATE, AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., PATNA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1889/69].

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI AND ITS USE FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table copy of the Annual Assessment Report for the year 1968-69 (Hindi and English versions) on the programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1890/69].

ADDENDUM TO ANSWER TO S. N. Q. No. 5 *re* BOMB EXPLOSION IN A MAIL BAG

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given by me on the 14th August, 1969 during supplementaries on Short Notice Question No. 5 regarding explosion of a bomb concealed in a mail bag, a Statement giving particulars of V.P. parcels and ordinary registered parcels contained in the parcel bag No. 1 dated the 8th August, 1969 which was, involved in the bomb explosion in Calcutta General Post Office. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1891/69].

REPORT OF THE P. C. BOROOAH COMMITTEE ON TEA INDUSTRY, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF THE CARDAMOM BOARD, AND THE CARDAMOM (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION) AMENDMENT RULES

वैदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) चाय उद्योग सम्बन्धी पी० सी० बरुआ समिति के प्रतिवेदन नवम्बर, 1968 की एक प्रति ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1892/69.]

(2) इलायची अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत इलायची बोर्ड के वर्ष 1967-68 के प्रमाणित लेखे की एक प्रति और उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1893/69.]

(3) इलायची अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 33 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत इलायची (लायसेंस देना तथा रजिस्ट्रीकरण) संशोधन नियम, 1969 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1936 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1893/69.]

ANNUAL PLAN, 1969-70 AND ANNUAL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT—1967-68

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah.]

to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:—

(1) Annual Plan, 1969-70.

(2) Annual Plan Progress Report—1967-68.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1894/69.]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

MINUTES

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I lay on the Table the Minutes of the Fifty-first to Fifty-fourth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:—

(1) Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fifth Reports on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Kosi and Gandak Projects, respectively.

(2) Seventieth Report on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Electrification Projects.

(3) Seventy-second Roprt on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Printing and Stationery Department (Stationery Wing).

(4) Seventy-third Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Coastal Shipping.

(5) Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Inland Water Transport.

(6) Eighty-third Report on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Printing and Stationery Department (Printing Wing).

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Koliabor): I lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eleventh sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Raya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1969."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1969."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1969, which was passed by the

Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri V. Y. Tamaskar	17th April to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session).
(2) Shri Shashi Ranjan	2nd to 25th April, 1969 (Seventh Session).
(3) Shri S. C. Besra	1st to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session).
(4) Shri Pashabhai Patel	21st July to 7th August, 1969 (Eighth Session).
(5) Shri E. K. Nayanar	24th July to 23rd August, 1969 (Eighth Session).
(6) Shri Viren Shah	11th to 27th August, 1969 (Eighth Session).

The Committee have also recommended that the absence of one Member (Shri Jhadu Sunder Lal) for the period 17th March to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session) as indicated in the Report, may be condoned.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.38 hrs.

PETITION *RE.* GOVERNMENTS' EDUCATION POLICY AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Susil Debdas, All Bengal Primary Teachers' Association and six others regarding the education policy of the Government of India and allocation of funds for education.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, on this item, I want to say

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

a word. I would only request you to kindly consider the request of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and ask the Railway Minister to make a statement.

21.39 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* SETTING UP OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO GO INTO LAPSES AND IMPROPRIETIES REFERRED TO IN REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY INQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): As the House is aware, the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, headed by Shri S. Dutt, has submitted two Reports to Government last month, one relating to industrial licensing and the other in respect of certain allegations against the Birla Group of Companies, which had a bearing on licensing and which had been referred to them. Both these Reports have been placed before the House. While the conclusions and recommendations in the main Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee regarding industrial licensing policy are under examination of Government and it will take some time before Government's decisions in that regard are finalized, the Government have taken note of the fact that the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has pointed out, in its main report on industrial licensing, a certain number of specific instances where lapses and improprieties and acts of omission and commission have allegedly taken place to the advantage of the Large Industrial groups. In its second Report submitted to Government on 28-7-69, regarding certain specific allegations against the Birla Group of Companies referred to the Committee, the Committee have reported that it has not been possible for them to conduct a full and detailed enquiry in many of the cases.

The Government are of the view that the aforementioned lapses, improprieties and acts of commission and omission referred to in the Dutt Committee's reports are definite matters of public importance and a full and comprehensive inquiry is necessary in respect of the above cases. It has, therefore, been decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to go into all these matters. The Composition of the Commission and its detailed terms of reference will be announced shortly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Why not against all? दत्त कमेटी ने और भी बहुत सारी बातें लिखी हैं, बहुत सारे लोगों पर चार्जेज लगाये हैं, आप बिरला की ही एन्कवायरी क्यों कर रहे हैं, दूसरों को भी शामिल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं . .

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): There should be no piece-meal inquiry.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो अफसर स में शामिल हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी एन्कवारी होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Birlas, Tatas, Sahu Jain—every one should come into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion please.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सबके खिलाफ होनी चाहिये ।

श्री शिव नारायण : श्रमी चन्द प्यारे लाल को भी शामिल करना चाहिये ।

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the debate on the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969, on page No. 4198 (uncorrected speech of 28th July, 1969) I said:

> "....I may have 500 shares; in fact, I do not have as many;—I may have 10 or 500 shares; someone 5,000 or 10,000 shares;—"

I now find that in the above statement the extent of my own personal holding of bank shares we incorrectly stated. The above sentence needs to be substituted by the following:

> "....I may have 500 shares; in fact I do have 500 shares; . . ."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES

(i) PATENTS BILL

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, upto the first day of the second week of the next session."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, upto the first day of the second week of the next session.'

The motion was adopted.

(ii) SCHEDULED CAST AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA (Bholpur): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, upto the first day of the next session."

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Sir, how long is this Committee going to work? The Committee has taken so long. It is high time that this Committee should accelerate its work and come to conclusions and no further extension should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for leave. I hope he has got the leave of the House.

Now, the question is:

> "That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, upto the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SONAVANE: They are going on in a leisurely manner.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सजेशन करना है । जाना हमारा टेलीफोन टेप होता है, हम काम नहीं कर पाते हैं । दिक्कत यह होती है कि हम बात कर रहे होते हैं तो कनैक्शन कट जाता है, आप उससे कहें कि इस को ठीक करायें । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत जरूरी है, हर एक को यह शिकायत है, टेलीफोन टेप नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय , हम लोगों को भी कुछ शिकायत है, रात को सो नहीं सकते हैं, आप जरा बैठ जाये तो कहूं.....

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can come with any subject any time. There is no item on the agenda.

12.45 hrs.

RE: HAPPENINGS IN U. P. VIDHAN SABHA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE—*rose* (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, he raised a question of what happened in U.P. Assembly. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The U.P. Vidhan Sabha affair should be discussed here. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: We had a discussion and after that discussion I have decided. I am not going to take up this question of U.P. Vidhan Sabha in this House. Now we pass on to the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow us to say something on this subject. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I will have it referred to the Presiding Officers Conference; but it cannot be taken up just now.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय टेलीफोन की बात चल रही थी, यू० पी० असेम्बली बीच में कहां से आ गई....

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधान सभा के सदस्यों के साथ जो घटना हुई है, आप हमें उसके बारे में कहने दीजिये । आप हमको यहां पर बोलने का मौका क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्यों की घडियां छीन ली गई हैं .....

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): It is a break down of the Constitution so far as the Vidhan Sabha is concerned. That is what we are discussing. It is not the Speaker's conduct which is in question. We want to make certain observations about the constitutional aspect of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE—*rose*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Why was dicussion on West Bengal Assembly allowed in this House? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Should I again give the background? Yesterday, it was decided . . . (*Interruption*)

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very disturbing factor; I am not going to tolerate it. These are the persons who submitted their Motions and I am talking to them. Did you also do anything? Why are you disturbing?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Are you suggesting Sir that we are doing nothing? I protest against it; I would like to leave the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह बताइये, जब हमने यहां पर बंगाल डिस्कस किया था तो यू० पी० क्यों डिस्कस नहीं हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I expressed my view yesterday that whatever happened was within the four walls of

that legislature in due exercise of the rules of conduct and business. I expressed that I was very much distressed at that. But, anyhow, we have to respect certain conventions and constitutional provisions and also provisions of the relevant Assembly rules . .

SHRI UMANATH: The conventions of this House also.

MR. SPEAKER: Not of this House. We are not competent . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are we Members of the Legislative Assembly or of this House?

MR SPEAKER: By any stretch of imagination I cannot agree to what he is saying.

When hon. Members insisted, I called a meeting of the leaders; it was discussed and the consensus was that it should not be taken up in this House . . .

SHRI UMANATH: No, that is not fair. That raised fundamental questions with regard to our meeting.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): May I make a submission? You have referred to your meeting with all the leaders. I am not aware of whom exactly you had invited, but I know that Shri Samar Guha had attended it on behalf of the PSP. The report that he has given to me is to the effect that what they agreed to was not that they would not raise the matter, but that they would make an effort to persuade you to give us permission to raise it in the House, and that we would not pass any censure on the conduct of the Speaker there but that the events that had taken place in the House in UP would be discussed here. That was what was agreed to, not that we would not discuss. This was what I was told by him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry if anything like this was said or not. We discussed it in detail. I would tell hon. Members again and again that if something bad was done some time back, that should not continue. For God's sake, let not hon. Members make this Parliament all-powerful, so powerful that we could discuss the affairs in a Legislative Assembly or we could discuss the conduct of the Speaker of any State Assembly . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear us for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to allow that. Nobody would approve, and I do not approve personally of what happened.

SHRI UMANATH: I shall only bring to your notice certain instances. Kindly hear me . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I do not arrogate to myself or to this House all the powers to discuss anything in a Legislative Assembly. We do not like certain happenings that have gone on. The times are so abnormal and everything is so much out of tune . . .

SHRI UMANATH: We have to follow our conventions, particularly the convention which we had adopted here when similar situations arose . . .

MR. SPEAKER: If something wrong had been done, that should not go on for all time. So, the hon. Member should not make a point of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our MLA from Kanpur and other Members were expelled. They were mercilessly beaten, and their watches were snatched away and stolen by the police. And yet you are saying that we cannot raise this issue here . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: At least I am not one of those people who would allow a situation where they would pass a privilege motion against us and we shall pass a privilege motion against them . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These things have happened because Shri C. B. Gupta's government is there. We want to kick him out. If you do not allow us here, we shall go there and kick him out.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We shall kick out our hon. friend from Kanpur . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If the Members are dissatisfied, then there are other alternatives open to them. If they are dissatisfied with the Ministry there, they could bring forward a no-confidence motion against that Ministry in that House. If they are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Speaker here, they could table a motion against him in that House, because that is the appropriate House for this purpose.

SHRI UMANATH: I was present at yesterday's meeting. Yesterday, you said that you felt that the conduct of the UP Speaker and other such things should not be discussed here. When we pointed out that it had been allowed on earlier occasions you had said that if a mistake had been done in the past that should not continue. Then I said definitely that this was not the time for deciding on new conventions, and that the discussion on the question of the UP Vidhan Sabha should be allowed, since the discussion on West Bengal Assembly had already taken place here, and afterwards, we could meet and discuss about any new convention. Also, the discussion on the affairs in the Punjab Assembly had taken place here. But we find that you are saying now something different. I am pointing this out because tomorrow you will have to call a meeting of the leaders of the groups; we do not have minutes of these meetings; we come to a certain understanding, because we respect you and you respect us, and we have to continue on that basis.

Yesterday, what happened was that you took this position, but many of us did not accept that position. Ultimately when we took the decision, we said that we would raise the question and we would express our views, and ultimately you would say what you wanted on the whole thing. That was the understanding. But now you have said that you would not allow it at all. But the understanding was that you were not in favour of it but we would raise it and each one of us would speak on behalf of each group and ultimately you would make your observations. That was the understanding. But if you say something contrary, that raises a very fundamental question with regard to the future meetings between us.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly listen to me . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): May I make one humble request? You are entitled to, and you may, establish new conventions, and we have nothing to say against it. Here, the matter is entirely within the purview of Parliament and that is what we feel, because the requisitioning of the police into the precincts of the House in a State legislature is something which can never be supported by anybody who has any respect for parliamentary institutions. That is why we want to discuss that specific matter. This House has discucsed this matter not once but twice and in fact several times in different matters. So, let us be very clear about it. We respect your wishes, and we do not want to make any reflection on the conduct of the Speaker of the UP Assembly. But we are deeply concerned at the events that had happened inside the House, and, therefore I think that it would be proper and appropriate that we should discuss this matter.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: And kindly allow us sufficient time for this discusion before we adjourn.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसी कि हमको वहां खबर मिली है और जैसा आपने आज अखबार में भी देखा होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष और मुख्य मंत्री ने कबूल किया कि कुछ सदस्यों के साथ ज्यादती हुई पुलिस के द्वारा और उसके लिए उन्होंने माफी

भी मांगी । आप जानते हैं किसी भी सदन के सदस्य का यह संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि वह सदन में मौजूद रहे और अपनी बात कहे । इसलिए जब सदन के किसी सदस्य को अनियमित ढंग से बिना किसी कसूर के और बिना किसी कानूनी अधिकार के पुलिस वहां से निकालती है तो उसका मतलब यह है कि उस सदस्य के संवैधानिक अधिकार समाप्त हो गये । ऐसी स्थिति में जब संविधान टूटता हो तब फिर हमको पूरा हक हो जाता है कि उसपर यहां विचार करें ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के सिलसिले में कोई चर्चा करने का सवाल मैं यहां पर नहीं उठाना चाहता हूं । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अन्दर पुलिस के द्वारा जो गुंडागर्दी हुई और जानबूझ कर सदस्यों के संवैधानिक हकों का जो हनन हुआ उसको यहां पर उठाने का हमको संवैधानिक अधिकार है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर विधान सभा के सदस्यों को केवल उठाकर फेंका ही नहीं गया बल्कि उनकी घड़ियां छीनी गई, कलम निकाले गए और तीन सदस्यों की टोपियां छीन कर धरती पर डाल दी गई । तो क्या जब उनके संवैधानिक अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा हो, हम अपने मुह बन्द रखें ? यह हमारे लिए उचित नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप होम मिनिस्टर से कहें कि इस सिलसिले में वे अपना बयान प्रसारित करें जिससे कि वहां की सारी स्थिति पर विचार किया जा सके ।

Shri S. KUNDU (Balasore): You said that you were distressed. Why did you say that? You said so because you felt that the Constitution had been flouted. Nobody is above the Constitution, neither you nor even the President nor the Speaker of that Assembly. It has been made clear that we are not going to discuss the conduct of the Speaker. Very important happenings have taken place, and if you do not allow us to express our opinion on behalf of the masses of the people, then everything can happen. Tomorrow, the military may be called to this House. Then, what is the protection for the people? What is the protection for the citadel of democracy? Why do you want to refuse permission? We would appeal to you, we would beseech you to kindly admit this discussion. Let there be a discussion and let people know everything about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I remind you that some time ago, before you had been elevated to this high office, you had told us in this House in your own words sitting over there what you felt and you had given us at that time an account of how you had yourself been present for a short while in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha just before those ugly incidents had taken place? You told us—I remember—how you came away seeing everything proceeding normally and after you reached Delhi you heard of what had happened there. Then a discussion was taking place in this House. You expressed your deep concern and anguish at what had happened in Punjab where the police broke into the Assembly premises.

13 hrs.

We had asked on the first day only that the Home Minister should make a statement in this House on the events that have taken place. In the case of West Bengal, the discussion went on here. We protested all the time, saying that the events that took place in the West Bengal Assembly were not the concern of this House. But it was decided that it would be discussed and a debate was allowed and it went on for two days or three days. What kind of double-standards are we applying now?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I agree with you that we should not discuss what has happened in the UP State Assembly. On the day when it was decided that the incidents in the

[Shri Sezhiyan.]

West Bengal Assembly should be discussed here, I, speaking on behalf of my Party, said that we were not for a discussion of that matter, we could not discuss what happened inside a State Assembly. I asked what would happen if, for example, some other legislature were to discuss our conduct, what happens here. I would quote from the record of the proceedings: of the 6th August: While moving his Motion, Shri Hem Barua said:

> "I must congratulate the Home Minister of West Bengal for the commendable courage shown by him in the face of the agitation. The same thing cannot be said about the hon. Speaker of West Bengal Assembly. The very fact that he had to run away through the window shows the depth and dimension of the vandalism committed by the police".

At that point, I entered a protest:

> "We should not discuss the conduct of the Speaker of a State legislature here. It is beyond the scope of this discussion and this House".

In spite of that, the discussion went on for five long hours analysing the *pros* and *cons* of what happened inside the West Bengal Assembly. I still maintain that we should not discuss what happens inside a State Assembly, but a bad precedent has been created.

Now I will quote from the speech of an hon. member opposite, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, on the same subject on the same day:

> "We are discussing this subject today because all of us look upon this incident not merely as a law and order problem but as a serious challenge to our Constitution, to the whole democratic functioning. We consider that the Central Government is responsible to see that democracy functions properly at the State level, and if it does not, the responsibility for that lies squarely on them. That is why we are able to discuss this subject today; otherwise, I am sure, our friends on that side would have created such a row here that we could not have had our say here".

Therefore, a precedent has been set. I still maintain that we should not discuss what happened in the UP Assembly. We should confine ourselves to what is within our purview, because if somebody in a State Assembly takes it upon himself to move a motion to discuss our conduct here, we will be put in an embarrassing position. Centre-State relations will be affected. The hon. Home Minister also stuck to that position. In spite of all this, in spite of our protest, a five-hour discussion was allowed here on what happened in the West Bengal Assembly. Therefore, in what we do now, we should not let the impression go round to the outside world that Parliament is concerned only when some ugly incidents happen in a non-Congress State and will ignore it when it happens in a Congress State.

I do not want that you should express an opinion. Let us not cast any aspersions on the conduct of the Speaker. I say this because on the 6th August when we discussed the West Bengal Assembly incident, definite aspersions were cast on the Speaker in that he lacked courage and so on. While congratulating the Home Minister of the State, the Mover cast aspersions on the Speaker of the Assembly. This has gone on record. I quoted from it. You are in the Chair. While discharging the functions of that august office, you will see that no member is allowed to cast any aspersion on the conduct of the Speaker; if such observations are made, you could pull up the member or expunge those observations.

This is a serious matter affecting the functioning of democracy in this country. We should see to it that no two

standards are set. I do not want you to give any opinion or judgment. Let members express their views as to how democracy should function, to what extent we can remedy the situation that has arisen, to what extent we can help. At the same time, if any member casts any aspersion on the conduct of anyone there, you could pull up the member or expunge those remarks. We are in your hands.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपका ध्यान इस बात पर खींचना है कि देश के विधान मंडलों के अन्दर जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं मैं समझता हूं कि देश के इस महान सदन को निश्चित रूप से उन पर ध्यानदेना चाहिये । और आप हमें इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का अवसर दे सकते हैं कि लोकतंत्र के प्रति उपस्थित होने वाली गम्भीर समस्या के बारे में हम विचार कर सकें और हमें विचार करना भी चाहिये । विश्व का यह सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और इसके अन्दर आज इस तरीके से यदि पुलिस सदनों में घुसे और लोकतंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा को हानि पहुंचे और उस पर हम विचार न करें तो संसार के अन्दर हमारे प्रति अनेक प्रकार की भ्रान्तियां फैलेंगी और देश में लोक तंत्र के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आयेगा । जैसी यहां परम्परा पड़ चुकी है बंगाल या पंजाब विधान सभाओं के अन्दर हुई घटनाओं पर इस सदन ने विचार किया उसी तरह से आज जो उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर घटना घटी है हम चाहेगें कि आप हमें इस बात का अवसर देगें, इस सदन को इस बात का अवसर देंगे कि सारी स्थिति के ऊपर विचार कर सकें और संसार को बता सकें कि यह महान सदन लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए एक महान प्रहरी के रूप में खड़ा है ।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): This is a happening over which people all over India will come to have their own opinions not to speak of the outside world also. We are all concerned about the proper way in which democracy has got to function through the legislatures. Within the legislatures, the Speaker is the presiding authority and outsiders are not to express any views about his behaviour or even about the members' behaviour. Then the question of privilege comes up. We do not know what actually happened, but we do know that what the Speaker was supposed to have done displeased quite a larger number of members in the UP Vidhan Sabha. It was their privilege either to accept his ruling or to disobey his ruling and defy him. They have defied him. It was also the right of the Speaker to ask those members to behave and when they did not behave, to assert his authority through the Marshal and when the Marshal was overpowered, to call in the police, on the advice of the Marshal, I suppose. We can hold our own views, but we cannot freely discuss those things in this House. Suppose we happen to be in that position. It may be proper or improper to accept or not to accept your decision. We may defy it also. It is within our rights to do so. It is for the people to decide whether what we have done is right or what the Speaker has done is right. It is our right to defy the Speaker and face the consequences. Why on earth should we squeal about it? It is for the electorate to say whether our behaviour was correct or not.

We expect Members of Parliament or of State legislatures to behave in a responsible and decent manner, in a manner which would set an example to the ordinary people all over the country. (*Interruptions*). We should be prepared to face the consequences of our behaviour. I was also a civil resister. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to condemn anybody. When the proper time comes, it is for the electorate of UP to express their view whether what the Speaker has done is right or what the members have done is right. Let us leave it to them. I plead with you not to allow a discussion on this matter.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr: Speaker, I am distressed that a very embarrassing situation has arisen, particularly because some of us were with you in your chamber yesterday. So, I was expecting that many of the unpleasant happenings this morning could have been avoided if you yourself had made a statement, explaining the reasons why there was a kind of consensus that we should not have a discussion in this House. I was expecting certain observations to fall from you because I feel that we should not be driven into emulating certain people in Uttar Pradesh or elsewhere in this House. If you wish to start a new convention which, in so far as it refuses to impinge upon the autonomous rights of State Legislatures, is a very commendable thing, if you want to do it, it is necessary to preface it with some statement which would clarify the position and this impression of double standards being used in regard to West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh could have been removed. As far as I am concerned, I was yesterday with you in your chamber and I was hesitating to get up and intervene, which I am doing this morning; but I got a definite impression that there were certain additional reasons which make it rather inconvenient and improper for us to have the kind of discusion, which is very likely to take place in this House, on this sort of sensitive matter. One reason for that, as far as I could gather, was that there was hardly any information which we could get from UP on the basis of which we could have a discussion. In the case of West Bengal what happened was that there was a State Government of West Bengal which had volunteered itself to send up all information to the Central Government. But here, in the case of UP, it appears—we were given that impression—that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is unable to collect any information in regard to this matter, because the Secretariat of the Speaker in the UP Legislature has taken the stand that this is something on which they are not going to give any report to anybody else. Just as in the case of the struggle of the judiciary and the Legislature in UP, where a kind of a position arose when no side can take a decisive line, here in this case also, if the State Legislature of UP refuses to give any kind of fact, if it is on the basis of newspaper reports we are going to have a discussion, that very probably is likely to degenerate into something which would not be in the best interests of whatever we cherish. That is why I say that if you, after cogitation, tomorrow give us a full statement as to the reasons why you think that this matter could not be discussed in this House, then the position would be cleared. But there should not be a suggestion, remotely even, of double standards, because the case of West Bengal has come in, perhaps, very unfortunately has come in; some of us had objected it has come—I do not wish to consolidate a bad precedent, if it was a bad precedent—some of us had objected at that time; if our objections are genuine, at this point of time, we would not like to resuscitate this matter by saying similar matters should be discussed in this House; I would not like that. But this should be stated clearly and cogently. That is why I am telling yo that you should please come tomorrow and give us a statement, giving the essence of the consensus which took place yesterday, and then we shall have an understanding of the whole thing. That is my submission. I do not want to be devil the water any more than it be.

SHRI RANGA: I endorse what he says.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर सरकार अपना वक्तव्य देने के लिए तैयार है तो जैसा पंजाब के बारे में किया गया था या बंगाल के बारे में यहां पर किया गया था आप हमारे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को मान लीजिये और उस पर मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना हो पड़ेगा । पंजाब के बारे

में हमने स्वयं दिया था और उसे मान लिया गया था वैसे ही इस पर मान लीजिये ।

SHRI UMANATH: On the conduct of the Union Government I would like to say this. On the question of the statement here we were informed by the Government that they could not make a statement because the authorities of the State refused to give them information; so, they could not make a statement. That is what we are informed by the Government. Under similar circumstances, Government in the past have come out with a statement based on the information supplied by their own agencies, independent agencies. It was refused on the ground that it affected a matter of privilege. It is only the proceedings that are asked for. The proceedings of an Assembly is not a privileged document.

Secondly, we are unable to bear the beating up of MLAs. Whatever be the rules and whatever be the powers of anybody, it is mentioned there that about 200 policemen were brought there and they were made to beat up all the Opposition.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): With great regret I have to submit to you that the way in which hon. Members.... *(Interruption.)*

SHRI UMANATH: The explanation given is that voting was fixed for 2.30

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He has started a regular debate. You must also hear our view then.

MR. SPEAKER: Pl ease wind up in one minute.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It has become a regular discussion.

SHRI UMANATH: For the resort to police and beating up of the MLAs the explanation given is that voting was to take place at 2.30. I am not going into the merits of it but we know that whatever be the understanding the ruling party has got to be ready for a snap vote at any time. In Kerala with a majority of two, for 28 months we ruled without the danger of a snap vote. For the failure of the Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh should the MLAs suffer police beating inside the House? Just for the failure of the Congress Party in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, should the Assembly Members be deprived..... *(Interruption)*? we will not tolerate it. For the failure of the Congress Party should the MLAs be prisoners.... *(Interruption)*? That is why we say that there must be a discussion and you must permit it.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday we discussed this matter in detail.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, are you allowing a discussion to be carried on here?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Or, are you listening to the views of Members? Then, in all right, we must also be entitled to express our views.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion. This is something pertaining to the meeting yesterday.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): You should be kind enough to give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I want to make a suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday we discussed it and I put forth my view that if we start discussing what is happening inside every State Legislature, what the Speaker did, right or wrong, what the Members did, why did he enforce this rule, why did he not enforce this rule, why he use the Marshal etc., there will be no end.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Your ruling will also be debated in other Assemblies then.

MR. SPEAKER: There are guarantees given by the rules and by the Constitution. In the case of Punjab, the House had already adjourned and the police came after the adjournment of the House. Everybody knows it. In the case of West Bengal, the Speaker adjourned the House and there was no date fixed. There was nothing on the merits of that case. That was about the adjournment of that House. Anyway, I did not question it.

I am not very happy at the precedents. I said, I was not very happy. If something wrong was set, that should not continue for all the time. This is what I told them. I may be very much distressed. I told them yesterday, "Let me discuss this matter in the Conference of Presiding Officers; that is the proper forum and I would lay this case fully from your point of view."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is in December.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It will be helpful if you know the views of Members. If you allow a discussion here, it will strengthen your hands when you discuss this matter in the Presiding Officers' Conference. You can convey our feelings there.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want something to be coming out of me in my experience, that I should also give a ruling on everything that is going on.

After that they said that they wanted to discuss it. I said, "No, not in that shape in which you want to discuss it, namely, what the Speaker did, what the Members did and what are their privileges. You put in a general motion in any form about anything outside the Legislature and I have no objection if it is admissible on merits." They did not come out with that. I conveyed it to the Secretary, Lok Sabha, "Please convey it to Shri Banerjee that in this shape I do not accept it."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Read my motion. I have given a motion under 193..... *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything concerning the general administration and if it is admissible on its merits, I have no objection to it. You can come with any other thing. I am not very happy with what happened inside the Legislature. I unequivocally say that I am not happy with what happened inside but we have no power to discuss this.

I can give you that privilege to come with a Calling Attention notice on why the police entered the Legislature and let the Minister make a statement. But if you ask me to allow you to discuss this, tomorrow it may be the Madras Legislature and the day after some other Legislature. Then, they will also start discussing our conduct in Parliament in their own Legislatures. There will be no end to it. I am very sorry I cannot allow it.

The House now stands adjourned for lunch.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

श्री राम धन (लाल गंज) : सभापति महोदय कल मैं कह रहा था कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री ग्रमीन ने यह कहा था कि जो उपक्रम हुए हैं या विश्वविद्यालय में जो गड़बडियां हुई हैं उनके लिए डा० जोशी उत्तरदायी

नहीं थ । लेकिन मैं समिति के प्रतिवेदन में से आपको पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार विश्वविद्यालय के विधान में वह इन गड़बड़ियों के लिए जिम्मेदार थे ।

पृष्ठ 73 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"It would have been better if the Vice-Chancellor had delegated to the Chief Proctor some relevant powers which would have enabled the Chief Proctor to maintain discipline in the campus more effectively. This view receives considerable corroboration from the statement made by the University that the concentration of disciplines powers in the Vice-Chancellor alone has led to the slackening of administrative control."

आगे उन्होंने कहा है :

"Failure to frame the relevant rules as required by sub-clause (5) appears to us to be a serious omission on the part of the Vice Chancellor.".

यनिवर्सिटी के विधान में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि उपकुलपति महोदय को जो अधिकार दिये गए हैं अपने उन अधिकारों को वह डेलीगेट कर सकते हैं चाहे प्राक्टर को या प्रिंसिपल्ज को और डीन्ज को । लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि जब ये घटनाये घटी उस समय वाइस-चांसलर महोदय आस्ट्रेलिया में कामनवैल्थ कान्फ्रैंस में गए हुए थे । उन्होंने अपने यह अधिकार प्राक्टर को डैलीगेट नहीं किये या किसी दूसरे अधिकारी को डैलीगेट नहीं किये ताकि यह अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई की जा सके । आप देखें कि वाइस-चांसलर किस प्रकार से उत्तरदायी थे ।

प्रोफेसर अमीन और श्री गोयल ने वाइस-चांसलर की स्तुति की है । जिस प्रकार भगवान की स्तुति की जाती है उसी प्रकार श्री गोयल ने डा० अमर चन्द जोशी की स्तुति की है । लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति बनी थी उसमें जिन घटनाओं की चर्चा अपने प्रतिवेदन में की है उन सबके लिए उसने डा० अमर चन्द जोशी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है । देखना यह है कि यह प्रतिवेदन और माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का बयान संसद् के दोनों सदनों में जब हुआ तब राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के कार्यकर्ताओं ने किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया और किस प्रकार की धमकियां दीं । मैं सात अगस्त के "नवभारत टाइम्स" से उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं । इसमें लिखा है :

बनारस, 6 अगस्त । बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बाहर कल कुछ छात्रों ने श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर के पुतले को जलाया । ये छात्र राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् के थे । इन छात्रों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को चेतावनी दी कि अगर गजेन्द्र गडकर समिति की सिफारिशें लागू की गईं तो खून खराबा हो जाएगा। एक छात्र ने तो यहां तक कहा कि मुझ में मंत्रियों को गोली मारने का साहस है । खुफिया विभाग के लोग इस बात को नोट कर लें । एक अन्य छात्र ने कहा कि अगर आर० एस० एस० के भवन को गिराया गया तो हम खून बहा देंगे । एक तीसरे छात्र ने कहा कि दक्षिण के लोग बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से जिसकी स्थापना उत्तर में हुई है जलते हैं । ये छात्र एक सभा में बोल रहे थे । सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास कर मांग की कि गजेन्द्र गडकर समिति की सिफारिशों पर मत संग्रह किया जाए । एक वक्ता ने डा० जो

[श्री राम धन]

के खिलाफ कार्रवाई को अनुचित बताया । उन्होंने कहा कि डा० जोशी पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के अवतार हैं ।

इस प्रकार के विचार राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, उनके नेताओं और भारतीय जन संघ के नेताओं के हैं । इसी वजह से सदन में श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल ने अपने उस विचार का यहां प्रदर्शन किया है और अध्यादेश का निरनुमोदन करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है ।

आप देखेंगे कि गजेन्द्र गडकर समिति ने किस प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालय में फैली हुई अव्यवस्था के लिए आर० एस० एस० और जातिवाद को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है । पृष्ठ 91 में यह दिया गया है कि एक नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया का छात्र, जो बहुत प्रतिभावान था, समिति के सामने बयान देने के लिए गया तो उसने क्या कहा । उसने कहा :

"He comes from a non-Hindi area and has very good academic record. He told us that he was not interested in politics and the pursuit of his studies was his sole objective. He had secured 78 per cent marks last year in honours course and stood second. He then added that he had found in his faculty at least Singhism' and RSSism' and that favouritism is shown to 'Singhs' who belong to Thakur community and those who belong to RSS.".

आप देखें कि अगर आर० एस० एस० के लोग किस प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालय के शान्तिमय जीवन को खराब कर रहे हैं ।

कहा जाता है कि आर० एस० एस० के सदस्य जिस भवन में अपनी गतिविधियां चलाते रहे हैं वह भवन महामना मालवीय जी ने आर०एस०एस को दिया था । उस के बारे में कल माननीय श्री झारखण्डे राय ने बताया—वह भी उस विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने छात्र हैं । कि किस प्रकार से यह गलतफहमी पैदा की जा रही है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आर० एस० एस० ने किन्हीं कारणों से उस भवन का उपयोग किया होगा, लेकिन जब महात्मा गांधी की हत्या हुई थी—मैं उस समय काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का छात्र था—उस समय वहां के छात्रों ने एक आन्दोलन किया जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बरसों तक उस भवन का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के छात्र नहीं कर पाये । बाद में उपकुलपतियों की ढुलमुल नीति के कारण वे लोग उस को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ।

काशी विश्वविद्यालय की परम्परा एक राष्ट्रीय परम्परा रही है । वहां साम्प्रदायिक लोग अपना सिर नहीं उठा पाते थे । लेकिन इधर जब से साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियों और शक्तियों ने देश में कुछ बल पकड़ा है, तब से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के कार्यकर्ता हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वातावरण को दूषित कर रहे हैं ।

काशी विश्वविद्यालय में जितनी भी घटनायें हुई हैं, जिन का जिक्र समिति ने किया है, उन में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के समर्थकों का बड़ा हाथ रहा है । डा० अमरचन्द जोशी ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है । वहां पर दीक्षान्त समारोह के बाद सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम हो रहा था । दो तीन छात्रायें वहां से पहले उठ कर चली गईं । आर० एस० एस० के समर्थकों ने उन को रास्ते में घेर कर उन का शील-भंग किया ।

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : यह गलत कह रहे हैं । इन के समर्थकों ने ऐसा किया होगा । . . . . **(व्यवधान)** ।

श्री राम धन : जो लोग भारतीय संस्कृति का दम भरते हैं, उन्हों ने इस तरह के लज्जाजनक

काम किये हैं। और इस प्रकार भारतीय नारी को अपमानित किया।

इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में नरसिंह बहादुर, रामजस सिंह और ए० एन० राय नाम के जो तीन लड़के दोषी पाये गये, उन के खिलाफ डा०अमर चन्द जोशी ने क्या कार्यवाही की। मजुमदार, सिन्हा और दूसरे छात्रों के गुट को दबाने के लिये वह आर० एस० एस० समर्थक छात्रों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते थे। पहले तो इन तीनों छात्रों को यह सजा दी गई कि उन्हें परीक्षा में नही बैठने दिया जायेगा और अगली बार उन्हें प्रवेश नहीं दिया जायेगा। लेकिन बाद में उन्हें पुनः प्रवेश दे दिया गया, जिस को समिति ने बिल्कुल अनुचित ठहराया है।

इसी प्रकार की एक घटना बिड़ला छात्रावास में हुई। एक लड़की अपने भाई से मिलने के लिए गई और वहां पर दो छात्रों ने उस के साथ बलात्कार किया।

इस प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं। लेकिन यह कितनी शर्मनाक और लज्जाजनक बात है कि डा० अमरचन्द जोशी ने इन सब घटनाओं के बारे में न कोई जांच की और न कोई ठोस कदम उठाया।

एक लड़के ने ओचा छात्रावास के कमरा नम्बर 72 में चोरी की। उस का नाम था मकबूल। लोगों ने उस को पकड़ा और मारते पीटते चीफ प्रोक्टर के पास ले गये। जब ये लोग वहां से लौटे, तो किसी ने बताया कि वह लड़का मुसलमान है। इस पर आर० एस० एस० के छात्रों ने उस चोर को पुनः पकड़ लिया और उस को इतना मारा कि अस्पताल में जा कर उस की मृत्यु हो गई।

हमारा देश संसार का सब से बड़ा प्रजातंत्र है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति चोरी कत्ल या कोई अन्य अपराध करता है तो कानून के अधीन उस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन कुछ लोगों को कानून को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले लेना चाहिए।

इस से भी दुखदायी बात यह है कि एक ओर न तो स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने इस मामले की कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन की और न ही वाइस-चांसलर ने कोई दिलचस्पी ली और दूसरी ओर जिस छात्र ने उस लड़के का कत्ल किया था, उस को रिसर्च आफिसर का पद दे दिया गया। समिति ने बताया है कि किस प्रकार से कम समय में नोटिस बोर्ड पर सूचना दे कर, गलत तरीके से उस की नियुक्ति की गई। इतना ही नहीं डा० जोशी ने समझा कि उस के लिए इतना पुरस्कार कुछ कम है और उन्होंने उस व्यक्ति को एसिस्टेंट प्राक्टर बना दिया।

इन सब घटनाओं के बारे में समिति ने डा० अमरचन्द जोशी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। मजुमदार और सिन्हा आदि छात्रों को जो निकाला गया, जिसकी वजह से सब खुराफ़ात हुई, समिति ने उस को भी न्यायिक नहीं माना है और कानूनी तौर पर उस को अनुचित ठहराया है। कल माननीय सदस्य, श्री साल्वे ने बताया कि डा० जोशी ने "विभाजन करो और शासन करो" की नीति अपनाई हुई थी, जिस के आधार पर उन्होंने छात्रों, अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों में दो-दो गिरोह बना दिये।

डा० जोशी ने तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री के सामने कितने ही अड़ंगे लगाये, ताकि यह समिति न बन पाये। उन को यह आशंका और भय था कि अगर यह समिति बनेगी, तो उन के काले कारनामों का भंडाफोड़ होगा और उन के लिए वह जिम्मेदार ठहराये जायेंगे। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार मुदालियार समिति का प्रतिवेदन आने के बाद एक रीव्यूइंग कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिस ने सब दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की और उन्हें दण्डित किया, उसी प्रकार इस समिति के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने के लिए एक

[श्री राम धन]

रि०यूइंग कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इन सब बातों को देखे। जिन लोगों ने ये सारे अपराध किये हैं, उन्हें अवश्य दण्ड मिलना चाहिए ।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय में जातिवाद को खत्म करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि उस की सब प्रबन्ध समितियां सैकुलर आधार पर बनाई जायें। उस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी होने के नाते, इस "हिन्दू" शब्द के नाम पर वहां सैकुलर विचार-धारा का जन्म नहीं होने दिया गया। अभी तक वहां पर सब समितियों में लोगों को जाति के आधार पर रखा जाता है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो समितियां बनाई जायें और जो आगे भी इस का विधान बनाया जायेगा वह सैकुलर आधार पर हो और उस में जो वर्तमान लोग थे जैसे पुरानी समितियों में जो वर्तमान लोग थे उन्हें मौका न दिया जाय ।

एक चीज आई० आई० टी० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि आई०आई०टी० जो है जिस की स्थापना एजीक्यूटिव कौंसिल और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की राय से की गई, वाइस चांसलर पहले तो उस से सहमत थे लेकिन बाद में देखिए उन की कथनी और करनी में कितना भेद होता है, कि वह उस से मुकर गए और वह उस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं किया, उन्होंने एक बयान दिया जो असत्य था। उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री के बारे में कहा कि उन्होंने राय दी थी कि आई० आई० टी० को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन आप देखें कि शिक्षा मंत्री के सेक्रेटरी ने जब यह पत्र लिखा कि इस प्रकार की कोई बात शिक्षा मंत्री ने नहीं कही थी तो वह निरुत्तर हो गए मेरी राय में इस संस्था को यथावत कायमत रहने दिया जाय। मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह सारी चीजें जो हैं इन को इस तरह देखें कि जो वहां सैक्लुरिज्म कायम होना चाहिए और वहां पर और दूसरे सम्प्रदायों के लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए । एक बात और बता देना चाहता हूं कि मैं वहां का प्राचीन विद्यार्थी रहा हूं । प्रातः स्मरणीय महामना मालवीय जी ने जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को वहां सुविधायें दी थीं इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसे अब खत्म कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सुविधाएं महामना मालवीय जी ने दी थीं उन्हें पुनः चालू किया जाय और वहां पर प्रबन्ध समितियों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का भी प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, जो विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में बिल आया है इसे मैं समझता हूं कि अधूरा सा है फिर भी जिस तरह का बिल है उन कमियों के बावजूद भी मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । मैं कुछ बातों की ओर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । जब इस तरह की कमेटी बैठाई जाती है तो उस का मकसद यह होता है कि तथ्यों का ठीक से पता लगाना और फिर उस के मुताबिक अमल करने की कोशिश करना । इस दृष्टि से जब हम देखते हैं तो कुछ ऐसी घटनायें जब विश्वविद्यालय में होने लगीं और वहां की स्थिति बहुत ही बिगड़ गई तो गजेन्द्र गडकर जी की। अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया कमेटी ने बहुत ही श्रम के साथ तथ्यों को गहराई में जा कर जानने की कोशिश की और अपनी रिपोर्ट में उस पर प्रकाश डाला है। कौन सी ऐसी घटनायें थीं जिन के बारे में उन्होंने प्रकाश डाला है वह रिपोर्ट के अन्दर साफ-साफ लिखी गई हैं । आप जानते हैं कि इस बात को कि रिपोर्ट में पहले यह बात कही गई और रिपोर्ट पर मैं चाहता था कि बहस की जानी चाहिए, जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं कमेटी की तरफ से उस पर पूर्णरूप से अमल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए और उन सुझावों के ऊपर भी बहस होनी चाहिए थी

ताकि किन सुझावों को लागू किया जा सकता है, किन को नहीं लागू किया जा सकता है उस पर विचार होता । लेकिन रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हुई है इसलिये तथ्यों पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रकाश डालना मुश्किल हो जाता है । इस लिए पहले ही शिक्षा मंत्री से हमारी यह अपील है कि उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कोई ऐसा बिल वह ले आएं जिस के द्वारा विश्व-विद्यालय में जो खामियां हैं, असंतोष के जो कारण हैं और समय समय पर जो असंतोष उभड़ते रहते हैं उन को हल करने की दिशा पकड़ी जा सके ।

आप जानते हैं कि कमेटी को यह चीज जाने के पहले विश्वविद्यालय की कौन-कौन सी समस्यायें ऐसी थीं जिन के बारे में पूरे राष्ट्र का और सभी लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित था । पहली घटना थी मकबूल की हत्या की घटना । दूसरी स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के चुनाव का प्रश्न और तीसरी मजूमदार नरेन्द्र सिन्हा आदि के निष्कासन का सवाल और दामोदर के हार जाने के बाद भी उस को नरेन्द्र सिन्हा को हटा कर उसकी जगह बिठाने का प्रयत्न, आर० एस०एस० की बिल्डिंग का यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में होना और दूसरे संगठनों को अपने संगठन के लिए इजाजत न देना । इस के अलावा यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो अप्वाइंटमेंट्स किए जाते थे वे अपने दल को, अपने पक्ष को सबल बनाने के लिए । मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्तियां की जाती थीं और पदोन्नतियां दी जाती थीं । यह सब ऐसी घटनाएं थी जिन की वजह से विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर असन्तोष की सृष्टि हुई । कमेटी ने इन इन घटनाओं के बारे में, एक-एक के बारे में बयान लिया है और कहा है कि मकबूल की हत्या के सवाल को ले कर इस घटना ने हमारे दिमाग को सब से ज्यादा विह्वल किया है, परेशानी में डाल दिया है । दूसरी बात—वह साफ कहते हैं कि नरेन्द्र सिन्हा, मजूमदार और रवि शंकर को इस कारण से निकाला गया ताकि जो लोग विशाल बहुमत से जीत कर आये थे, यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट बने थे उन को हटाया जाए और उनकी जगह पर हारे हुए को प्रेसीडेंट बनाया जाय, दामोदर को उस की जगह बैठाया जाय । इसी तरह लड़कियों के साथ जो अभद्रता की गई थी उन के साथ अभद्रता करने वालों के साथ भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । यह ऐसी घटनाएं थीं जिन को ले कर वहां पर काम करने वाले प्रोफेसर, वहां के विद्यार्थी और वहां की जनता सब के अन्दर असन्तोष बढ़ा । लोगों में यह धारणा पैदा हुई कि क्या हम अपनी लड़कियों को विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर भेज सकते हैं या नहीं भेज सकते हैं ।

दूसरी बात चुनाव के अन्दर एलान किया गया तो देश के कोने कोने से आने वाले विद्यार्थी, हर प्रान्त से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों ने नरेन्द्र सिन्हा को चुना । विशाल बहुमत से वह जीत कर आए । उस के जीत जाने के बाद उस को उस पद से हटाने और हारे हुए को फिर से बिठाने की साजिश अमरचंद जोशी ने की और उसी का परिणाम था कि इन लड़कों को निष्कासित किया गया । रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गई है कि यह घटनाएं थी जो कि असंतोष का मूल कारण बनीं और पूरे विश्व-विद्यालय का वातावरण विषाक्त हो गया । एक-एक घटना को आप देखें कि जिस आदमी ने मकबूल की हत्या की उस को बाद में रिसर्च स्कालर 300 रुपये महीने पर नियुक्त कर दिया । यह था उन का दृष्टिकोण । जो सेंट्रल लाइब्रेरी है वहां के लाइब्रेरियन के खिलाफ बड़े-बड़े डाकयूमेंट राष्ट्रपति को लिखे गए, शिक्षा मंत्री को लिखे गए और उन की कहानी मैं आप को सुनाऊं कि जो लाइब्रेरियन हैं उन्होंने गलत डिग्री दाखिल कर के वहां पर स्थान प्राप्त किया । इन्हीं जोशी की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बैठी, उस कमेटी ने लिखा है विश्वविद्यालय की रिपोर्ट में कि जो सजा दी धोखा देने और चार सौ बीस करने के अपराध में वह सजा कम है । इस से बड़ी कड़ी सजा उस को मिलनी चाहिए । लेकिन सभापति

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

महोदय, वह आदमी आज भी लाइब्रेरियन के उसी पद पर बैठा हुआ है । उस के खिलाफ कोई उस को हटाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई । यह है उन लोगों की करनी । जिस लड़की के साथ में होस्टल में बलात्कार किया गया उस की जांच करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों की एक कोर्ट बनाई गई और वह सेन साहिब की देखरेख में बनाई गई थी । यह मामला उस को सौंपा गया । उस ने फैसला किया । फैसले से पहले पर्चे बांटे गए और जजेज को धमकियां दी गई कि कोई फैसला हमारे खिलाफ होगा तो उस का बदला लिया जायगा और जो लड़के कोर्ट के जज थे उन को पीटा गया । उन्होंने हिम्मत की और उन का फैसला आया। फैसला हो जाने के बाद उन विद्यार्थियों को यूनिवर्सिटी से निकालने की बात हुई लेकिन जोशी जी ने उन सब को पुनः यूनिवर्सिटी में भर्ती करने के लिए अवसर दिया और उन को पुनः स्थान वहां दिलाया । इस तरह से पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा हुआ उस के लिए जोशी जिम्मेदार थे । मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट में जो अपराधी साबित हो गए हैं, जांच पड़ताल के बाद जो अपराधी सामने आ गए हैं उन को वहां यूनिवर्सिटी में ज्यों का त्यों कायम रखते हुए आप कैसे सोचते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी का वातावरण शांत होगा ?

दूसरी बात रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कही गई कि जिन विद्यार्थियों को नरेन्द्र सिन्हा आदि को निष्कासित किया गया उन को गलत ढंग से निष्कासित किया गया उस गलत आदमी को प्रेसीडेंट के स्थान पर बैठाने के लिए तो क्या उन विद्यार्थियों को आज पुनः यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय देने के लिए कोई फैसला लाए हैं या नहीं क्यों कि हम जानते हैं कि पूरे स्टूडेंट्स में, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने से आए हुए जिन लोगों ने सिन्हा को चुना था, विशाल बहुमत से चुना था, आज कमेटी का फैसला आ जाने के बाद उन को फिर प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है तो क्या विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष इस से व्याप्त होगा या नहीं ? जितने कारण रिपोर्ट के अन्दर आए हैं उन को दूर किये बिना उन के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही किए बिना यूनिवर्सिटी को आप खोलने जा रहे हैं । इस से शांति होगी? हमारे साथी राम धन ने एक बात अभी कही कि आज धमकी दी जाती है शिक्षा मंत्री को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा, गजेन्द्र गड़कर के पुतले जलाए जा रहे हैं, तरह-तरह की धमकियां दी जाती हैं, तो ऐसे तत्व जो आज धमकियां दे रहे हैं, उन के रहते हुए, उन को कायम रखते हुए क्या यूनिवर्सिटी के वातावरण में शांति कायम हो सकती है? मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री को इस में डरने की कोई बात नहीं है । धमकियों में आने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि ऐसे अपराधियों, ऐसे असामाजिक तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और यूनिवर्सिटी के वातावरण को शान्त करने के लिये, वहां के विषाक्त वातावरण को ठीक करने के लिये आप कदम उठायें ।

दूसरी बात मुझे आप से यह कहनी है कि आप वहां पर ऐसे वाइस-चांसलर को भेजें जो यूनीवर्सिटी की गुटबन्धियों से ऊपर हो, कमेटी में भी ऐसे ही आदमियों को रखा जाय जो जाति-पांति और दूसरी तरह की गुटबन्दियों से ऊपर उठ कर काम करें, जो उस राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की प्रतिष्ठा और मर्यादा को बनाये रखने के लिये, शिक्षा पद्धति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये, स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाये रखने के लिये काम करें; इस तरह का फैसला आप को लेना चाहिये । किसी किस्म का किसी पर दबाव नहीं होना चाहिये तथा निकाले गये विद्यार्थियों को पुनः कमेटी के फैसले के बाद यूनीवर्सिटी में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक बात सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं—कोई बीमारी होती है, तो सरकार फौरन-से-पेश्तर जूडीशल कमेटी बना देती है और जडीशल कमेटी बैठती है, तो लोग इस में गवाही देने के लिये नहीं जाते हैं । गजेन्द्र गड़कर रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि गवाही देने के लिए बहुत से लोग नहीं आये, थोड़ी बहुत गवाहियां हुई । वास्तव में ऐसी कमेटी बिठानी चाहिये थी, इस तरह का कमीशन बैठाया जाना चाहिये था, जो दुनियादारी को जानता हो, शिक्षा की बातों को जानता हो, लोगों से मिलकर यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थिति का अध्ययन करता, वेष बदल कर विद्यार्थियों से मिलता, प्रोफेसरों से मिलता, शिक्षकों से मिलता, तब सही बात का पता चलता । इन की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि जो लोग गवाही देने जाते थे उन के खिलाफ वातावरण तैयार किया जाता था । कि वे गवाही देने न जायं । बहुत से लोग डर के मारे गवाही देने नहीं गये । जो भी गवाहियां इस में हुई हैं, उन से अन्दाजा लगता है कि बहुत से लोग गवाहियां देने नहीं गये । इस लिये सरकार का कर्त्तव्य था कि इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने के बाद सब बातों का पूरी तरह से पता लगाती । आप जानते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट के बाद बहुत से मुकदमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाते हैं और कई दफा ऐसा हुआ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट "फौर वांट आफ एविडेन्स" मुकद्दमे को फिर नीचे भेज देती है । इस लिये सरकार को भी चाहिये था कि मामलों की पूरी तरह से छानबीन कराती । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस कार्यवाही को पुनः कराये जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, यह रिपोर्ट पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपने यूनीवर्सिटी को बन्द कर दिया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि विद्यार्थी बेकार घूमते हैं, हंगामा मचा हुआ है । दो चार विद्यार्थियों के गड़बड़ करने से यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द नहीं करनी चाहिये थी । यहां पार्लियामेंट में इधर से उधर से रोज हाथापाई होती है, बहस होती है, तो पार्लियामेंट इस से बन्द नहीं हो जाती है । इस प्रकार गर्मागर्मी से अगर पार्लियामेंट बन्द कर दें, तो सब काम ही बन्द हो जायेगा । अगर शरीर में थोड़ी बहुत गर्मी आ जाय, टेम्प्रेचर साढ़े 99 हो जाय, कहीं पर विद्यार्थी अनजाने में लड़ बैठें, झगड़ जायं तो विद्यार्थियों को माफ करना चाहिये । जब हम लोग नान-कोआपरेशन मूवमेन्ट चलाते थे, 100-100 मील साइकल चलाते थे, बड़ा जोश था, आज बूढ़े हो गये हैं, वह जोशोखरोश नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे विद्यार्थी नौजवान हैं, कहीं जोश में आ कर झगड़ बैठे, तकरार कर बैठे तो उस से कालिज या यूनीवर्सिटी बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस से विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई का नुक्सान होगा । आपको पता नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय, जिनके मां-बाप खर्च देते हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, उन पर क्या बीतती है । सरकार का काम है कि विद्यार्थियों को दुरुस्त करे, शिक्षा प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करे ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : नहीं । यह मां-बाप की ड्यूटी है

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह सरकार का काम है कि विद्यार्थियों को ठीक से शिक्षा दे, ठीक से आदमी बनावे, दूसरे किसी का काम नहीं है ।

अब मैं ला एण्ड आर्डर की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । गजेन्द्र-गडकर साहब ने ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ लिखा है— उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एक कमेटी बना कर ला एण्ड आर्डर की जांच कराये । ला एण्ड आर्डर क्यों खराब हुआ, कौन-कौन उस के लिये जवाबदे हैं और उन को क्या सजा दी जानी चाहिये ।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

इस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा गया है कि यह यूनीवर्सिटी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार की है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जहां-जहां जो यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, जैसे बंगाल की यूनीवर्सिटी है या शान्ति निकेतन की यनीवर्सिटी है, क्या उन में आसपास लोगों की अधिकता नहीं है । जहां पर जो यूनीवर्सिटी है, वहां के लोग उस में ज्यादा रहेंगे ही । लेकिन इस यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थिति दूसरी रही है । जब तक आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव या मालवीय जी वहां पर रहे, कभी कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ । यह तो आप पर निर्भर करता है कि आप कैसे व्यक्ति को वहां पर वाइस-चांसलर बनायें.....

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : चुनाव कराइये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वाइस चांसलर बनाते समय आपको सोचना चाहिये कि कैसे व्यक्ति को वाइस चांसलर बना कर भेज । वाइस-चांसलर के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा दारोमदार है ।

मंत्री महोदय जो बिल यहां पर लाये हैं, इसमें सब के लिये एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट कर दिया है, चुनाव पद्धति को तोड़ दिया है । चुनाव नहीं होता तो आप जहां चुन कर नहीं आते और जब मेम्बर चुन कर नहीं आते तो मिनिस्टर नहीं बनते । इस लिये जरूरी है कि चुनाव पद्धति को जारी रखिये, अगर चुनाव नहीं रखेंगे तो फिर झगड़ा होगा । चुनाव से आप क्यों घबराते हैं । गांव में कोआपरेटिव का चुनाव होता है, पंचायत का चुनाव होता है, आज तो दुनिया चुनाव की है ।

जो विद्यार्थी एक्सपेल कर दिये गये हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि उन से अण्डरटेकिंग ले कर.....

श्री मधु लिमये : अण्डरटेकिंग क्यों ? अण्डरटेकिंग नहीं मिलेगी । अंग्रेज भी अण्डरटेकिंग मांगते थे—हम नहीं देंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो विद्यार्थी एक्सपेल हो गये हैं, उन से अण्डरटेकिंग लीजिये, उन को हिदायत कीजिये, वार्निंग दीजिये लेकिन उन का जीवन खराब न कीजिये । ये बच्चे हमारे देश के बच्चे हैं—इन को ठीक तरह से हैंडिल कीजिये ।

रीयल झगड़ा वहां पर एक मकान का है । मालवीय जी ने एक मकान वहां पर कल्चरल कामों के लिये दिया था, लेकिन अब झगड़ा यह पड़ गया है—जनसंघ कहता है कि यह उन का मकान है और ये लोग कहते हैं कि उनका मकान नहीं है । सरकार को चाहिये कि इस की छानबीन करे, और यह मालूम करे कि उस का मालिक कौन है । वहां पर एक मन्दिर भी है—झगड़ा यह है कि उस मन्दिर का रास्ता कैसे बनाया जाए, ताकि लोग यूनीवर्सिटी से होकर वहां न जायं । मालवीय जी ने जब इस यूनीवर्सिटी को बनाया था, तब लोगों ने इस के लिये दान दिया था, मन्दिर को हटाना वहां से मुश्किल है । इस लिये आपको चाहिये कि उस मन्दिर को वहां से न हटावें वह अपने स्थान पर बना रहे और उस का काम भी चलता रहे ।

एक बात मुझे मकबूल रिजवी के बारे में कहनी है—उन की हत्या की छान बीन होनी चाहिये—यह हत्या कैसे हुई ? इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि कुछ संस्थाओं को वहां से हटा दिया जाय । मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जो संस्थाएं वहां पर हैं, उन को नहीं हटाना चाहिये, उन को वहां पर रखना चाहिये, लेकिन उन के ऊपर निगरानी रखनी चाहिये ।

वहां पर डिसीप्लन कैसे रखा जाय—इसके लिये चुनाव की पद्धति को कायम किया

जाय । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी एक अमेण्डमेन्ट भी दी है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की पूरी निगरानी होनी चाहिये । आपने इस में राष्ट्रपति को विजिटर बना दिया है, उन का इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है । इस में जवाब देही राष्ट्रपति के बजाय मिनिस्टर की होनी चाहिये ऐजूकेशन मिनिस्टर की होनी चाहिये, जो यूनीवर्सिटी के प्रशासन को देखे, उस के डिसिप्लन के काम को देखे । यूनिवर्सिटी प्रशासन का काम देखे और डिसिप्लिन का काम देखे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो वाइस चांसलर हो वह लोकल आदमी होना चाहिए । जो लोग बाहर से आते हैं वह हिन्दी समझते नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल कन्टीन्यू कीजियेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि वाइस चांसलर वहां का स्थानीय आदमी होना चाहिए जैसे कि श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय और आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव रह चुके हैं जो कि हिन्दी एरिया के थे । नान-हिन्दी एरिया से जो आते हैं वे हिन्दी जानते नहीं, वे विद्यार्थियों से मिलते जुलते नहीं हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. Rao): Was Dr. Radhakrishnan a bad Vice-Chancellor?

सभापति महोदय : आप कल कन्टीन्यू कीजियेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव एक कमरे में रहते थे । तो सरकार इन बातों पर ध्यान दे ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल जारी रखियेगा ।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: (Dohad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

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13 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE(GENERAL INSURANCE, ETC.—*Contd.*

सभापति महोदय : अब श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा का जो प्रस्ताव है इसको लिया जायेगा । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि इसके लिए दो घंटा समय था.....

श्री मधु लिमये: (मुंगेर) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

सभापति महोदय : इसके लिए दो घंटा समय था लेकिन इस पर दो घंटे 49 मिनट आलरेडी हो चुके हैं । अभी एस०एस० पी० और पी० एस० पी० दलों की ओर से इस पर कोई नहीं बोला है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर पार्टीज को नहीं बल्कि सभी को मौका दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर)

सभापति महोदय : अमेंडमेन्ट भी लिये जायेंगे । जब आपका अमेंडमेन्ट आयेगा तब आप बोलियेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सब से पहले श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बढ़िया प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश किया और हम लोगों को मौका दिया कि देश को हम लोग आगे ले जायें । इनके प्रस्ताव में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं । इन का कहना है कि इस पार्लियामेंट ने समाज वादी समाज का उद्देश ; कबूल किया है और उस उद्देश्य की ओर बढ़ने के लिये कुछ भी काम करना चाहिए । उन्हों ने अपने प्रस्ताव में सुझाव दिया है कि विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । उसी तरह इन का कहना है कि इंश्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । इस्पात के उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । उसी प्रकार इन का कहना है कि विदेशी पूंजी का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और साथ साथ ही शहरी जायदाद है उस के ऊपर भी कोई रोक और सीमा लगे । और जो काले बाजार का पैसा है उस को भी निकालना चाहिए और उस के लिये जो वर्तमान करेंसी नोट्स हैं उन को वापिस ले लिया जाये । एक सवाल मेरे मन में जरूर उपस्थित होता है कि जब वे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास करवाना चाहती हैं तो क्या वजह है कि कल जब हमने यहां पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा था, उसमें भी इसी किस्म की बातें थीं तो इन्हो ने हमारे प्रस्तावका समर्थन नहीं किया । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .लेकिन अगर इन्हों ने समर्थन नहीं किया तो कोई बात नहीं, हम इन के प्रस्ताव को सौ प्रतिशत समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव में मैं एक कमी देख रहा हूं । यह प्रस्ताव तो अच्छा है लेकिन इसमें दो कमियां हैं । इस कार्यक्रम को इन्होंने कालबद्ध बनाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है । जब तक किसी भी कार्यक्रम के लिए काल की सीमा नहीं होगी तब तक प्रधानमंत्री का मंत्रिमंडल समाजवाद की चर्चा तो करेगी लेकिन . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर इसमें काल की सीमा नहीं रहेगी तो हमेशा एक खतरा बना रहेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री समाजवाद की बात तो करेंगी लेकिन समाजवादी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठायेंगी । बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ लेकिन बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उस से समाज में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आया । क्या वजह है कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया ? इसलिए श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा जी ने जो बात कही है कि विदेशी जो का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन इस को शुरुआत होनी चाहिए विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से । इन्होंने इस्पात उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण और विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की है, मैं दोनों का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी की राय है कि जितने भी बड़े उद्योग हैं (लघु उद्योग नहीं) उन सभी का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए । जहां तक तत्काल का सम्बन्ध है उस के लिए भी कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए । विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो बात है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि सब से पहले नेपाल और कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ जो हमारा व्यापार है उस का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण हो । कम्युनिस्ट देशों का व्यापार सरकारी क्षेत्र में होता है फिर क्या वजह है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ हम लोग निजी व्यापार रखते है ? क्या कम्युनिस्ट देशों ने कहा है कि हम पूंजीपतियों से व्यापार करेंगे, सरकार से नहीं करेंगे ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आने वाले 6 महीनों में कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ और नेपाल के साथ जो हमारा आयात निर्यात का व्यापार है उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए । और उस के बाद अगले 6 महीने में अन्य देशों के साथ भी जो हमारा व्यापार चल रहा है उस का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए । लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ सबसे पहले होना चाहिए, यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों का जो अनुभव

व्यापार हैं वह सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं इसलिए हमारे लिए बहुत आसान है कि जो हमारा व्यापार है वह भी सरकारी क्षेत्र म हो इस्पात आदि के बारे में जो इनके सुझाव हैं उन की मैं ताईद करता हूं लेकिन उसमें समय की सीमा लगनी चाहिए ।

इनके प्रस्ताव में एक और बड़ी कमी है कि जिस के लिए हम ने तरमीम रखी है । इन्हो ने शहरी जायदाद पर तो रोक लगाने की बात की है लेकिन आमदनी और खर्चा (उपभोग) इन दोनों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है । नौकरशाही कम्युनिज्म और ब्राह्मणवाद, दोनों में एक समानता है । समानता यह है कि जायदाद और उपभोग को अलग किया जाता है । ब्राह्मणवाद का सिद्धांत यह है कि सम्पत्ति अर्जित नहीं करेंगे लेकिन सम्पत्ति जितने उपभोग मिलते हैं उन उपभोगों को लेंगे ? करीब करीब यही हमने नौकरशाही कम्युनिज्म में देखा है कि मिल्कियत तो समाज की हो गई लेकिन उस मिल्कियत से जो फायदा होता है, जो उपभोग है उसको नौकरशाही लेती है । इसीलिये हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि जब तक व्यक्तिगत उपभोग पर सीमा नहीं लगाई जायेगी तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । हमने तरमीम में कहा है कि 1500 की सीमा लगाई जाये । मैं यह मुद्दा रखना चाहता हूं कि जब तक उपभोग पर सीमा नहीं लगेगी, जब तक जो नौकरशाही है, हम सदन के सदस्य हैं, मंत्री लोग हैं या जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं उन के खर्चे पर कोई रोक नहीं लगेगी जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के चेयरमैन का अपना निजी विमान है, हम लोग कहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इस्पात का कारखाना है लेकिन मैं श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तीन कारखाने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, जायदाद का निर्माण हो रहा है लेकिन क्या आप चाहती हैं कि जिस तरह से इस्पात के निजी क्षेत्र में टाटा साहब का अपना प्लैन है बिरला साहब का अपना प्लेन है, उसी प्रकार से सरकारी क्षेत्र में में भी जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी मनेजर या चेयरमैन हैं, उन की अइयाशी और फिजूलखर्ची भी उपभोग की चरम सीमा पर पहुंचे । अगर वह इस तरह काम नहीं चाहती हैं तो हम उन से विनती करेंगे कि हमारे संशोधन को वह स्वीकार करें ।

यहां इधर एक महीने से बड़ा हल्ला हो रहा है कि समाजवाद की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं । एक ओर समाजवाद का नारा और दूसरी ओर शान्ति प्रसाद जैन के साथ टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के बारे में समझौता । आज अगर वह समझौता खत्म हो गया तो वह हम लोगों की वजह से, इस सदन की वजह से ।

15.11 hrs.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*

मैं कह रहा हूं कि कैबिनेट का फैसला था कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया शान्ति प्रसाद जैन को दिया जाय । अशोक जैन को चेयरमैन बना दिया जाय । लेकिन हम लोगों ने हल्ला किया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह मामला ठंडा पड़ा । पी० के० राय जैसे भ्रष्ट अधिकारी के बारे में, मुझे खुशी है अदालत ने फैसला किया है कि पी० के० राय को निकाल दिया जाय । अगर यह सदन जागरूक रहेगा तो इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि पूंजीपतियों के साथ वह गठबन्धन करे ।

एशियन कैबिल्स का मामला उठा । यह भी के० पी० गोयका की कम्पनियां हैं, इन कम्पनियों के बारे में हम लोगों ने यहां पर आरोप लगाये हैं । मैं उस पत्र के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, हो सकता है कि वह जाली हो, लेकिन मेरे पास ऐसा अकाट्य सबूत है कि के०पी० गोयनका कम्पनियों ने सारे कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है और जो आयातित कच्चा माल है जिसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा बरबाद हो गयी, उस माल को काले बाजार में बेच कर,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तिगुना, चौगुना मुनाफा गैर कानूनी ढंग से कमाया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई जीपति श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को समर्थतन देता है तो क्या वह अच्छा हो जाता है ? क्या फखरुदीन अली अहमद साहब ने मोदी साहब को पद्म विभूषण देने का काम नहीं किया ? क्यों उन को दिलाया ?

श्री **इन्द्रजीत यादव** : (आजमगढ़) : एस०वी०डी० की सरकार ने जिस के मुख्य मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह में, उन को उपाधि देने के लिए सिफारिश की थी ।

श्री **मधु लिमये** : चौधरी चरण सिंह ने किया वह भी गलत है और माननीय फखरुदीन अली अहमद साहब ने जो किया वह भी गलत है। के० पी० गोयनका के साथ गठबन्धन, बिड़ला कम्पनियों के बारे में चिल्ला चिल्ला कर हमारा गला बैठ गया तब जा कर अब सरकार की सूझी है । और अब भी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । हमें संदेह है कि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या होंगे ।

एक अंतिम बात कहकर मैं बत खत्म करता हूं । जिस तरह पूंजीपतियों के विशेषाधिकार और मुनाफे, उन के द्वारा जो शोषण चल रहा है वह शोषण, नौकरशाही का शोषण, इस के खिलाफ जिस तरह का हम आवाज उठाते हैं, और राजा, महाराजाओं के जो निजी कोष हैं उन के बारे में पहल क्यों नहीं हो रही है । ढ़ाई साल हो गया आश्वासन दिया गया था । लेकिन ढ़ाई साल के बाद भी अभी तक प्रिवी पर्सेज के बारे में पिछली बार भी कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला । हमारे जो तुर्क लोग हैं, अफगानी लोग हैं, ईरानी लोग हैं, इन लोगों से मैं कहूंगा कि हम लोगों का साथ दीजिए । भारतीय बनिये और समाजवाद को केवल निर्गण, निराकार नहीं, बल्कि अमली जामा पहनाने का काम करिये । एक एक काम सभा के अन्दर किया जाए । जैसे तारकेश्वरी जी ने कहा है । मैं उन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और अन्त में उन आप की मार्फत उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि श्री एस० के० पाटिल और श्री निजलिंग पा के साथ छोड़ दीजिये, इन पुराने दकियानूसी लोगों के साथ जा कर क्या फायदा है । अगर हिम्मत है तो हम समाजवादियों के साथ, वाम-पंथियों के साथ प्रगतिशील लोगों के साथ आइये । बूढ़ों के साथ जाने से क्या फायदा है । इन के दकियानूसी दिमाग हैं, यह आज साबित हो गया । श्री एस० के० पाटिल, जिन के लिये आप 15 दिन मेहनत करने के लिये गुजरात में गयी थीं, वह पेपर टाइगर साबित हो गये हैं । आप सोचिये, और कांग्रेस के अन्दर जितने नौजवान भाई हैं, उन सभी लोगों से अपील करता हूं कि जागिये, समय है, और हम लोगों का साथ दीजिये । कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो प्रगतिशील कहलाने वाले लोग हैं वे कांग्रेस को छोड़ दें और हम लोगों के साथ आयें और मिलजुल कर निर्गण, निराकार ब्रह्म की जगह पर एक निश्चित, ठोस और प्रगतिशील समाजवाद लायेंगे ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I oppose the resolution moved by the hon. lady Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. There is too much noise in the House. Let us listen to the hon. Member who is speaking.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, the hon. lady Member herself is an economist. She has also experience of working in the Economic Ministry and as such she should have given the reasons how the country, how the common man, how the public are going to be benefited by the nationalisation of so many items. I have very carefully read the resolution and I could not find any reasonable ground to think that it is going to benefit the country. On the contrary, according to me, it is going

to damage the country. It is not going to benefit the common man or the public or any person concerned in that.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: You are in the Socialist Forum.

SHRI S. R DAMANI: Our Government has accepted mixed economy after careful consideration and in the last few years we see that that policy has paid rich dividends. Our government and our people are thinking more and more in the interests of increasing the national prouctivity. But merely by nationalisation, the purpose is not going to be served and as such I think that this is a very serious matter and I do not agree with the hon. lady Member who has moved this resolution.

Secondly our country is a developing country. We have developed to a great extent but we have yet to develop more. Still we require so many items. Our imports are higher and our exports are lower. We have to increase our exports so that our revenue and our finances may improve. These are the problems which should be looked after.

As far as imports are concerned, I think Government is channelising more and more items of imports through STC, MMTC and other agencies. More and more items are being imported through governmental agencies and there are very few items which are imported by private parties.

So far as imports are concerned, Government is gradually channelising them through governmental agencies. Recently they have decided to import industrial raw material through governmental agencies. They have laid down a policy in this regard.

Regarding exports, would say that exports is a very difficult thing; it is not an easy thing. We are exporting hundreds and thousands of items to different countries. But how can exports be handled by a few persons through nationalisation. It requires knowledge and experience in every respect. It is a specialised subject and requires more specialised knowledge and experience for that.

The country has now become after so many years surplus in the matter of foreign trade and the advers balance of trade has been wiped out and reduced considerably. In April 1969 we had shall surplus of trade balance of 760 crores against the deficit of 91 crores in 1968 and 194 crores in 1967. In the first half of the year there is a small deficit of 79 crores against last year's figure of 440 crores and 560 crores in 1967. Our exports are developing and it should be appreciated that should not be disturbed. We will become self-sufficient soon and we should continue the present system for developing the country and increasing our exports.

Lastly I will say one word about the steel industry. This is very important. As I said earlier the country is following a mixed economy. There are both public sector and private sector steel mills. Steel mills in the private sector are doing much better and their results are much better. We should keep a competition between them and they should work complementary and supplementary to each other. So far the policy adopted by the Government is in the interest of the country and it should be followed.

Sir, I oppose this Resolution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This Resolution of Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha is almost a challenge to the new profession of socialism of those persons who voted for Mr. Giri with a free conscience. If this Resolution is not accepted by the Congress party it will amount to this that whatever professions or big ideological slo-

[Shri Samar Guha]

gans were raised during the Presidential elections were nothing but mere hoax. (*Interruption*). It was on the basis of this display of conscience on the part of many Congress members, it was because their conscience was rendered free, that it was supposed that they were going to stand by the great cause of socialism. If this is it we take it that these people who were guided by their free conscience were actuated by a sense or standard of ordinary political morality, in each and every step further, we should find a corresponding reaction on their part. But if it is just a case of filing nomination of one candidate, supporting nomination of that candidate and then doing many things which are just the reverse of that, it will be an instance political immorality. If they did that, what would be the reaction or impact in the country? It was thought that those people who led the revolt, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her supporters, those free voters, were in revolt against status-quoism, against conservatism, against capitalism. Those who are not in the Congress, those who stand for socialism and for the liberation of our suffering humanity looked upon this as a conflict from which would emerge a new force representing the urges and aspirations of the people force which would become revolutionary and which would identify itself with the ideal of socialism. The revolt of the Prime Minister and her followers during Presidential elections was identified with this urge.

Now it is challenge to the Prime Minister, it is a challenge to those Congressmen who acted with a free conscience to show whether they actually and really meant it or it was only a political hoax.? Whether it is powerism or whether it was really meant as a pursuit of the path of a social revolution.? That is the challenge facing them in their attitude to this Resolution.

Either the Prime Minister and her supporters inside the Congress should pursue the socialist programme and demonstrate it by their action or they should plead guilty to political immorality and powerism. This morning there was a lot of talk about the Naxalite activities. What is the root cause of the activities of these adventurists, antinational people who have got hold of the grievances of people and can rouse them, the innocent agriculturists and our younger generation? The root cause is the poverty and frustration and economic discontent of the people. They take advantage of the poverty, frustration and discontent of these people and exploit them. Although the Congress in our freedom struggle roused the aspiration of the people, although they created the hope that a new India will emerge out of our struggle, we now see what a big hoax it has proved to be. These Naxalite activities cannot be curbed by penal measures, nor by shooting but only by a comprehensive socialist programme and a socialist revolution ushered in without delay. This alone can meet the challenge of the Naxalite, Pekingites or Muskovites. This is a challenge to all those who believe in the concept of Indian socialism.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. This Resolution is a test of the socialist pretentions of the free voters, the socialist conscience of those who rose in revolt. They will be judged by whether they accept this Resolution or not . On this will depend whether they really believe in and want to act in pursuance of socialism or are just propagandists of a free conscience for the sake of power politics.

A new force has emerged in our policy. It is in spite of Mrs. Gandhi, it is in spite of the Syndicate. It is the product of an inner conflict within the Congress. This new force, is a tremendous force, a force like a tidal bore, which has been released in the

whole of India. Unless you move ahead with the speed of the tidal bore, the tidal bore will consume you and drown you into oblivion.

I warn the House that the time has come for a real polarisation. I warn those inside the Congress that, if they really belive in socialism, let those who have been dubbed as the Syndicate people—I do not know what they mean by Syndicate—the liberal capitalists, the conservations, the status quoists from within the Congress or without the Congress, unite and form one Conservative Party. The socialists within and without the Congress should unite and form one single consolidation of a Socialist Party for effecting early social revolution in India. The time has also come for those who profess the Peking ideology or the Moscow ideology or the ideology of Communist totalitarianism in general to unite. The time has come when there should be polarisation in India. The Conservative Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party will compete with each other and ask the people to follow the path of real social revolution in the way the people of India want.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his book "*Indian Struggle*," in the last chapter, "Glimpses of the Future", wrote that the weakness inside the Congress was that it always compromised with the interests of the peasants and the landlords, of the workers and the capitalists, of the upper class and the lower class. This conflict and contradiction inside the Congress has now exploded. And it has now been temporarily patched up. Those who feel that by patching up they will be able to ride over powerism are mistaken. This explosion has started a process of chain reactions, one after the other. More explosive shots will be fired. This patching up is just a temporary passing phase. Unless and until they know the tremendous force of socialist urge which they have released and unless they can fulfil its aspiration the doomsday is for them; the Nemesis will not spare them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, it is well-known to the House that it is the broad objective of the Government to achieve a socialist society in the country. That, in fact, is one of the accepted principles and in the past, Government have taken several measures; in this direction. Public ownership and control of the commanding heights of national economy are some of the aspects of the new social order which we are trying to build up in this country. Already through the various industrial policy resolutions and other concrete policies, we have built up in the country a commendable infrastructure which can take us on the path to socialism. Not only that. We have built in this country a very formidable infrastructure, which has given us confidence as far as defence and defence production are concerned. We have also taken steps to see that not only in the mining sector but in the industrial sector also, wherever private capital cannot flow to build up new and bigger projects, Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of building such projects. It is in view of this policy that we have embarked upon a programme of launching all new steel plants in the public sector. Our Industrial Policy Resolution clearly stated that any new steel factory would come only in the public sector and TISCO and ISCO would be allowed only nominal expansion, if they wished to do so. Yet, even though they were allowed nominal expansion, on account of many factors we have seen that they have not been able to do so and it has fallen on government to build steel plants in the public sector alone. Bokaro, one of the giant steel projects in the public sector, is coming up.

From this point of view, we have marched even ahead of the ten-

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point programme. In the ten-point programme mentioned by the hon. lady Member, one is the social control of banking institutions. We have now marched much ahead and we have taken steps which have left behind social control completely out of date. It is in this view that after the nationalisation of banks the Prime Minister stated:

> "Financial institutions are among the most important institutions that any society has at its command for the achievement of social and economic objectives. It is in recognition of this fact that we nationalised life insurance business and the then Imperial Bank of India over a decade ago. We have also set up in the public sector other institutions for the provision of medium and longterm finance to industry and agriculture. Nationalisation of major banks is a significatnt step in the process of public control over the principal institutions for the mobilisation of peoples' savings and canalising them towards productive purposes."

I would like to restrain myself from the various controversies. But I would like to say that when this House was passing the Bank Nationalisation Act and almost the whole House was with us, at that time the hon. Member, who should have been the first to vote for it, was unfortunately not present in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: She was not well then.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I never wanted to comment, but this is a fact..

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): I wish the hon. Minister should really make some responsible remarks. So many times, questions are asked here why his Minister is not present here. Now when members of his own Treasury Benches are not present here why should he indulge in those remarks which may not be applicable so much to me as to members of his own Treasury Benches?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member can say all these things when she gets the chance.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: While reciving to the debate on the resolution, by indulging in such remarks, I think he is taking away the importance and seriousness of the resolution. Now the members of his own treasury benches are not present here. Is he going to clarify why they are not present here before he asks me why I was not present then?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I said in the very beginning, I am speaking with restraint. I am not going into all those personal questions. When really radical and progressive steps are being taken, when we are ushering in the dawn of the day, then trying to steal the show by putting up a more radical approach to the whole question, about that I was only trying to explain that if one is sincere to the objectives and professions which one proclaims, one should also act according to them. It is only from this point of view that I mentioned that incident. I never wanted to offend the hon. Lady Member. I only wanted to show that one of the points of the ten-point programme, namely, social control of banks, we have left that behind and marched forward. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the Prime Minister also remarked that this is not an attempt to transfer resources which are already employed productively to other sectors.

Having said this, I would like to examine the various points put forth by the hon. lady Member through this Resolution. She has asked for nationalisation of foreign trade, nationalisation of general insurance, nationalisation of the steel industry, taking over of all foreign investments in India, fixing of ceiling on urban

property and eradication of black money through demonetisation.

As far as the question of nationalisation of foreign trade is concerned, it is practical to see how things are moving in that direction. The Prime Minister in this connection had said:—

> "While it may not be practical to nationalise all import and export, can we not consider the nationalisation of the import of raw materials? This would make collective bargaining possible and might get us better prices."

Now, as far as imports are concerned recently the Ministry of Foreign Trade has taken the decision that most of the raw materials which were being imported even by private parties would be channelised through the STC or the MMTC, whatever the case may be. That has already been announced. But besides this I would also like to say that as far as commodity-wise State trading in imports and exports is concerned, exports by the STC or the MMTC and other manufatcuring undertakings of the Central Government were of the order of Rs. 114.98 crores in 1966-67, Rs. 139.02 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 199.21 crores in 1968-69. Therefore, even in the case of exports the amount is amounting up and from Rs. 114 crores in the year 1966-67 we have almost reached the figure of more than Rs. 200 crores now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: (Diamond Harbour): What percentage does it represent of the total exports?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will come to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Not more than 5 per cent.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the export trade is concerned, we would also have to appreciate that export trade is a trade where we are not in a position to lose any foreign exchange. It would not be in the interest of the country.

Therefore, as far as export trade is concerned, while having our objectives in view, we will have to move with caution and with a sense so that the extremely difficult situation of foreign exchange is not further aggravated. Keeping this point in view, certainly we are moving in a direction whereby the public sector companies are exporting more and more and we would like it to be stepped up further. But, at the same time, we would not lose sight of the fact that we cannot take a position or a situation where our foreign exchange resources and earning are depleted.

In the case of imports, I would like to point out that imports of STC and MMTC were Rs. 93.43 crores in 1966-67, Rs. 144.63 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 137.34 crores in 1968-69. Apart from this, I would like to mention that about 20 per cent of the total imports are in the form of foodgrains which are completely done by the Government itself. And, including other Government imports about 60 per cent of the total imports is already in the public sector. By the recent decision which has been taken by the Ministry of Foreign Trade this percentage is bound to go up.

As far as export is concerned, I do not have the real break-up and the percentage with me, but I would only like to point out that even in the case of export, our export figures through public sector companies are going up and it would definitely be our objective to increase the exports also more through public sector companies. We have already taken steps; for example, apart from the STC and the MMTC, steel, which is being exported from Hindustan Steel, is being directly exported by

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Hindustan Steel itself and we are not allowing it to be done more through the private sector. Therefore we are taking steps in this direction.

Therefore keeping the broad national good in view, we shall move in this direction so that as far as imports are concerned, gradually we may completely take them over. We have already started in the direction of raw materials import. But as far as exports are concerned, I would beg of the House to consider that we are already facing a difficult foreign exchange situation and we would not like to embark upon this programme as a result of which we may completely be in a more depleted position.

As far as the nationalisation of the steel industry is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and 1956. Apart from this, I have gone through the 10-point programme of which a mention has been made by the hon. Member. Nowhere in the 10 point programme a mention has been made about the nationalisation of steel industry.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : वह तो हाथी के दांत दिखाने को हैं, खाने को नहीं ।

श्री प्र० चं० मेठी : हाथी के दांत का सवाल नहीं है । जो दांत उन्हों ने दिखाये हैं उस की बात मैं कर रहा हूं ।

As far as the steel industry is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to this fact that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 clearly stipulates that our general policy is to expand the public sector in strategic and key areas by setting up new capacities and not to fritter away our resources in nationalising all these old private companies where heavy compensation is involved and where the profits are dwindling.

I would like to point out, as far as the profits are concerned, the Indian Iron & Steel Co. was having a profit of Rs. 5.50 crores in 1965-66 and it came down to 0.81 crores in 1967-68 and, last year, they were in a position where dividend had almost come down to a negligible extent. As far as the Tata Iron & Steel Co. is concerned, they were having a profit of Rs. 10.45 crores in 1965-66 and it came down to Rs. 5.8 crores in 1967-68. Therefore, instead of frittering away our resources in nationalising these two old companies, I would only beg of the House to consider whether it would not be more useful and beneficial to invest money in the setting up of new units in the public sector.

We have already started our programme of building up Bokaro Steel Plant. There are already more demands in the country. There are other areas which are demanding the establishment of the steel industry. Dispersal of the steel industry is absolutely necessary. The entire steel industry is at present, situated in one particular zone and, therefore, dispersal of the steel industry in certain areas, for example, in Goa, in Mysore, in Bastar and in other areas, is absolutely necessary. Therefore, instead of frittering away our resources in paying compensation to these old units, it will be more useful and beneficial to have more new units in the public sector for which there is more demand. There is a demand from almost every State. For example, in Tamil Nadu, there is a demand from the Salem district that they should have a steel factory, it may be a small alloy steel factory to start with. But there is a demand. There is a demand from Andhra Pradesh; there is a demand from Mysore; there is a demand from Goa and all that Considering all these things, it would not be a prudent policy to fritter away the resources in the nationalising of these two old units which are showing dwindling profits. Thereore, I

would request the hon. Member to consider her proposal in the light of the position I have explained.

As far as the fixing of ceiling on urban propetry is concerned, I would like to say that we have already said both in this House and in the other House that it is under active consideration of the Government. It is difficult for me to say how much time it will take. We would certain ly try to expedite this programme. This has very many facts. For example, I would like to say that in the rural areas, we have got a ceiling only on the holdings of the land. Now, coming to the urban areas, we will have to take into consideration whether it should be a ceiling only on the household property or on the acquisition of new lands which are coming round the cities, which are being acquired by the persons who can afford to buy them and who are making huge money out of that. Shall we also take into consideration the holdings in the form of jewellery or in the form of other things? Because the moment we decide that there should be a limit on the possession of houses, it is likely that the entire property in the form of houses may be transferred to some other type of property. Therefore, it is not such an easy matter and it is not as if a ceiling on the holdings in the rural area is being considered. This will have to be examined from all its aspects and from all points of view so that the ceiling on urban property comes in such a manner that the object of the Government is fulfilled.

Then, there is another aspect in imposing a ceiling on the urban property. For example, by telling that this man can be allowed to hold only this amount of property, how shall we take away the remaining property? Will it be the same process we followed in the case of nationalisation of banks? We are going into an arena where it will be difficult to fulfil the objectives. Therefore, we will have to devise methods where the evaluation of the property is done properly, valuers are appointed and they do their work correctly and we will have to devise measures so that whatever extra is left, that can be mopped up through taxation measures. Various legal points will be mopped forth when we impose a tax. It may be of any percentage. Then whether legally it will be a constitutional tax or whether it will be declared invalid—all these aspects of imposing a ceiling on urban property will have to be taken into consideration.

We have already said both in this House as well as in the other House that it is the declared policy of the Government that a ceiling on urban property is being considered and we shall come forward before the House when it is finalised.

Then there is the question of nationalisation of general insurance. Now I would certainly like to say that as far as nationalisation of general insurance is concerned, it is one of the points in the ten-point programme and to that extent there is no denying this point. I would request the House to consider whether this measure requires a top priority as compared to other things. For example, we will have to see that as far as funds available for investment in the general insurance is concerned, it is about Rs. 50 crores apart from Rs. 10 crores which are already invested in government securities. This is in contrast with Life Insurance which was nationalised with an investment of Rs. 1000 crores and with an annual increase of Rs. 100 crores while the annual increase in general insurance is only Rs. 5 crores and the profits in the general insurance after taxation are only in the range of Rs. 3-4 crores. Therefore, the Government brought a legislation before the House and it was passed in 1968 and it has come into force from 1st June 1969. This policy measure was adopted by this very House. This policy measure with regard to the control of general insurance has come into force from 1st

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June 1969. Therefore, I would only request the hon. House let us look into this object of social control over general insurance. There are other questions also as far as general insurance is concerned. I am not at the moment trying to say that we are against the question of nationalisation of general insurance. What I am trying to say is that compared to the nationalisation of life insurance, the problem of general insurance is that its profits are also low comparatively and that it involves a lot of litigation. I would like to give it comparatively a lower priority. I am not at the moment trying to say that we are against the question of nationalisation of general insurance. I am only trying to say that the measures which we have recently adopted have come into force from 1st June 1969. Let us wait and after some time if we feel that they are not coming up to our expectations, certainly it is one of our points of the ten-point programme and it is one of our policy decisions.

Therefore, I am only trying to say that as far as this question is concerned this is compartively at a low priority.

About the nationalisation of foreign trade, I have already dealt with that question.

As far as taking over of foreign investment in India is concerned, the taking over of foreign investment would involve a huge compensation. The present figure of foreign investment might be Rs. 1,000 crores. Some of these investments are very valuable to our economy and they develop our economy in various schemes in our engineering, metallurgical and other industries. There are certain industries where we require plant and equipments and machinery from foreign countries and the know-how is not available within the country. There are certain investments which took place before independenence which may not be in consonance with the policy declared now. That is why the policy of the Government is to restrict the inflow of foreign capital. We are moving in that direction, in respect of import of technical know-how, machinery and other things. It is now the declared policy of Government that to the extent possible we should develop even technical know-how within the country. We should not depend for technical know how on foreign countries especially in certain projects where there is a possibility of repetition. Of course technical know how is not a thing where we can close the door of the country for all time to come. If there are new inventions, certain inventions outside the country, and if we can't develop them, to that extent we shall have to keep the door open so that we can march along with the progress of the other counries and to the extent possible we shall try to develop not only know-how in our country, not only technical know-how but other capacities in the engineering sector, in the industrial sector, etc. So, as far as foreign investment policy is concerned it is the declared policy of the Government that we do not allow inflow of foreign capital for any projects which are not of national importance or which are not in priority sector, or for which know-how is available within the country.

Therefore, as far as our policy with regard to taking over of foreign investment in India is concerned, I have just now said that this is a thing which requires huge investment.

Regarding the nationalisation of oil companies, I wish to say this. We had negotiations with these oil companies. On account of that the terms are already reduced very considerably. This is a question which is constantly being kept in view.

We will have to take into consideration whatever is more beneficial

to the country and we will have to review or revise the same and take whatever action is necessary when the situation demands, and we shall move in that direction; but for the time being I would only plead that it would not be a prudent policy to fritter away resources in acquisition of properties where we will have to pay very huge compensation—more than Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, this is the position with regard to that matter.

16 hrs.

As far as eradication of black money through demonetisation is concerned, many a time during the current session in this House and in the other, questions have been asked. We have explained it very clearly that demonetisation is not going to solve the problem. Our experience is to the contrary. Even in 1966 when demonetisation took place, out of Rs. 138.0 crores of currency, Rs. 136.8 crores were exchanged and only Rs. 1.2 crores did not come for exchange. This time the problem is quite huge. For example, if we demonetise 100-rupee notes, it is 45 per cent of the total currency in circulation, and from that point of view, it is not going to help.

It is also not necessary that black money should be with people in the form of currency notes. It might have been transformed into house property, it is likely to have been transformed into jewellery or agricultural investments. Therefore, black money is not going to be taken away only by demonetisation.

We have already taken measures to see that black money is eradicated. That is why we have been amending our taxation laws, that is why we are bringing in more heavy penalties, for avoidance of tax and for evasion of tax. It is not only the amount of tax avoided due to which a penalty is imposed but the quantum of wealth not declared is taken into account and there is even 100 per cent and 200 per cent penalty imposed. Even in the case of income-tax, it is not only the tax avoided on which there is a penalty, but the amount of money on which tax had been evaded draws a penalty—100 per cent. These penalties are being made more stringent. Not only that. Orders have been issued that where there are infringements of the rules, wherever evasion takes places and wherever prosecution are possible, all such cases should be prosecuted. Therefore, we are trying to have more stringent measures even in this direction so that black money is not created. We are moving in that direction. Hence demonetisation is not the solution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : ये जो चीन के छपे हुए करोड़ों रुपये के नोट आ रहे हैं और हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चल रहे हैं उन को रोकने के लिये आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If currency which is not legal currency is found anywhere, we have got our vigilance units. We have created a special unit in the police also and the State Governments are to help us. To the extent possible, we try to catch it. If the hon. member could pass on any definite information he has, we would certainly take action with promptness.

In conclusion, I would say these are certainly measures which the hon. lady Member has suggested. I have explained Government's policy with regard to them. I have not tried to show that we are against them. But it is not possible to undertake all these measures together as worded in a comprehensive Resolution. These are measures which are already part of the accepted policies and programmes of Government. Of course, there are certain difficulties which I have explained, in regard to the time and the manner of taking a decision. For example, I cannot tomorrow announce demonetisation because Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha's Resolution says so. That is not possible.

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All these are good and laudable objectives. We are thankful to her for drawing Government's and the House's attention to them. These are already under active consideration of Government; not only that, we have taken far-reaching decisions with regard to many of them.

Therefore, it would not be proper for the hon. lady Member to pursue the Resolution. She has drawn our attention to it and she has highlighted the subject. That is quite enough. I would urge upon her to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): I have listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. Minister. If these objectives had come before the House or before the Government only recently, I would have taken the words of the hon. Minister. Then I would have understood that these things cannot be done immediately and accepted his advice. I would remind him that as early as 1931, in the Karachi Congress, the Congress itself decided to fix a ceiling not only on urban property but on individual incomes. That resolution said in black and white that individual income is to be lowered by stages to 20 times the nation's minimum. It was also said that the State should control key industries and services—mark the words—key industries and services. The spirit of this resolution was reiterated, as the hon. minister himself said, in 1948 and again in 1956. Then came the famous 10 point programme of the Congress Working Committee which was endorsed by the AICC with the additional item of privy purse abolition. Since a discussion on privy purse abolition has taken place. I would like to read a letter which I wrote to the Prime Minister and her reply to it. I think the hon. minister's words do not show the same urgency reflected in the Prime Minister's letter and in her expressions day in and day out inside the Parliament and outside. I wrote to the Prime Minister:

> "I received your letter dated 26th July about the implementation of the AICC Resolution on the abolition of Privy Purses. You have mentioned about priorities and timings. Should one presume that 2 year old resolution of the AICC will have to wait though more than 100 members of the party had asked for immediate implementation.

118 mebers of the party had asked for immediate implementation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have not touched that subject bezause it is not part of your resolution.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am talking about the 10 point resolution. I wrote to the Prime Minister:

> "Should one presume that 2 year old resolution of the AICC will have to wait though more than 100 members of the party had asked for immediate implementation? Now I would like to know what exactly you wish us to do...."

because on that day a resolution on abolition of privy purses was put on the agenda for discussion in this House.

The Prime Minister replied thus:

> "There is no question of delaying the implementation of our decision to abolish privy purses. As you perhaps know, Morarjibhai had undertaken to hold talks with representatives of the Princes in an effort to persuade them to voluntarily accept the Home Ministry's scheme for the termination of privy purses. We have now to consider urgent steps not only to implement this decision but all such policy decisions of the Party."

May I ask the hon. minister and the Prime Minister are the decisions taken by the Congress in 1951 new decisions Are the decisions taken in 1956 new decisions? Are the decisions contained in the 10 point programme adopted two years ago new decisions? What kind of new decisions is the minister referring to? What is the part of the resolution which I have put in this programme? I would like to read them for the benefit of this House. One is nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry. Nationalisation of foreign trade is a part of the ten-point programme. It has been clearly mentioned that as a phased programme the State taking over of the foreign trade has to be brought out. I would have expected of the Minister to come out with a clear-cut categorical announcement that the principle of this Resolution is accepted and that a phased programme of taking over of the foreign trade would be followed. It has been reiterated even by the Prime Minister by saying that we would start taking over of the raw material. Does the Minister's statement indicate that any positive steps have been taken to take over even the import of the raw materials? What is the use of talking of platitudes? After you have raised the hopes of the country to that extent, the country is not going to accept this talk of platitude.

Coming to general insurance, I had been in the Ministry of Finance for a long time to understand the intricacies of general insurance.... (*Interruptions*) Let me give my own understanding of it. Regarding the nationalisation of general insurance, it is a fact that general insurance has been having so many abuses, and that is why after seven days of deliberations of the Working Committee they clearly stated that it should be done. They were not all fools. Do we consider that the Prime Minister, who was sitting there in the Working Committee, could not have come out and said that this could not be done? Since that was not done, it is a commitment of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. I think Shri Morarji Desai was in the Government when this commitment was made. This was a decision made by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister who were sitting in the Working Committee. Do we take it that at that time they did not understand all the intricacies? The hon. Minister, instead of trying to explain this to the House in this way, must go and ask them why they accepted the proposition of taking over of general insurance companies? Now, why is it that this kind of different analysis is given?

Not only that. Who is going to explain to the hon. Minister, who is himself in the Finance Ministry, that nationalisation of banks, as an isolated feature, has no relevancy? Here I would like to quote what Dr. Hazare has said: "if the objective of nationalisation has to be fulfilled, immediately a new budget has to be brought forward" Here is a sensible man, who understands economics, who knows what he is talking about, suggesting that a new budget has to be brought forward. Why has he mentioned that? Because he knows that the banks provide only the working capital. Suppose the Eirlas have an industry worth Rs. 50 crores. They have to take a licence under the licensing policy. Then structural finance is provided by agencies like IFC or ICICI. Then government allows foreign collaboration and the structural finance is provided by the foreign collaborators and government stand guarantee to those companies. Sometimes, government advances money, government allows import licence, government allows import of machinery, government provides interest-free loans for the running of the structural finance of the industry, for plant and machinery and for the import of raw material. When they are all ready, then these industries go to the banks for arranging for working capital. Who

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does not know that the banks provide only working capital?

If you do not change all these things, if you do not re-arrange the priorities, how is your nationalisation of banks going to succeed? They are taking money only for working capital from the banks. Nobody is taking money from the banks for the structural financing of the industry. For that they go to either IFC or ICICI.

Then, who is buying the blue ships of Birlas, Singhanias and Tatas? Their shares are called blue ships in the stock market. Who buys them? They are bought mostly by LIC and similar organisations. But if I float a company, will the LIC buy shares of my company? They will never buy them. Will they under-write my shares? No, they will never do that. So, it is the big companies which get facilities of under-writing: not small companies.

I hope the hon. Minister now knows that I know a little bit of my subject. That is why Dr. Hazare has pointed out that in order to make the nationalisation of banks really effective, an immediate budget has to be brought forward. Here I would like to refer to the remarks made by the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Karunanidhi that immediately a meeting of the National Development Council must be constituted because this is a fundamental change of the economic structure and, therfore, their counsel and their consultation must be available to you.

Then, the Planning Commission has to reorient the entire Plan. The Plan has to be recast. You have earmarked the financial resources but where are the financial resources available to divert from this resource to that resource? Suppose, you have created Rs. 200 crores worth of synthetic fibre industry. It may be with the Birlas, the Tatas and the Singhanias but the total productive capacity of synthetic fibre—I am giving one example—has been created of Rs. 200 crores. Is it possible for you to keep that starved? The industry has been created; the production programme has to go on. If you disturb the production programme of these industries the entire length of the economic structure will be disturbed, the production programme will be affected creating further recession, unemployment, disturbances in the economic horizon and the economic structure.

Therefore do not talk of bank nationalisation in isolation. When you talk of bank nationalisation in isolation, there is no sense of urgency of what exactly you are going to do even to make bank nationalisation successful. It is all right to talk of these things to school children but do not talk of these things to persons in the country who understand this.

About ceiling on urban property, Planning Commission had suggested that first of all you announce the decision and, secondly, you have to create a valuation machinery for which you have to take certain steps. What are the steps that are being taken? May I know whether Government has taken even one step or whether the Planning Commission has suggested even one step asking you to create some machinery?

It is a fact that ceiling on urban property is a complicated problem. The valuation will take a very long time. But if this is the kind of platitudinous language that we use, the machinery will never come into existence, at least not before five years even if you announce the decision today because it is a very difficult problem. Hundred and one cases will go to the court and you will have to trash it out. It is not so easy.

Therefore do not feed us on lolypops, if you really want to be serious about the implementation of the

socialist programme. I have not gone beyond the ten-point programme. I want the Congress Members to realise that if they do not vote for this Resolution, they will not be able to stand before the country. . . . (*Interruption*). These are all points in the ten-point programme.

Why have I taken up the nationalisation of foreign trade? It is because—it is not I but Dr. Myrdal and Professor Galbraith, both, who have said:—

> "Unfortunately, the Government does not realise that *ad hoc* arrangements in all the three Plans have been made for expansion of the public sector and, therefore, the structural differences in the Indian economy are not decisive."

These are not my words these are the words of Dr. Myrdal, who is neither a Communist nor a Capitalist, and of Professor Galbraith who is supposed to be one of the leading economic thinkers in this world.

Why have I moved this Resolution for taking over foreign investments? It is because—it is not I but Professor Galbraith who says—one of the cause for the growth of the private sector is the foreign investment and the attitude of the foreign investor in regard to foreign investment *vis-a-vis* Indian industry, because when you enter into collaboration you have to be conditioned by the force of circumstances and the conditions which a foreign investor puts on your head which you have to accept.

Moreover, why have I asked for the State takeover of foreign investments? I would like to confine my remarks to the three basic industries—steel, oil and pharmaceutical. To start with I will insist that these three industries should be nationalised. You know, today the tea industry is facing a strike. Then hon. Member sitting on my right, Shri Basu, is an expert on tea. He knows that the tea industry is incurring a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs a day. Who is going to compensate for that loss? If they had been running so efficiently, naturally, they would not have created this kind of a situation where the tea industry is facing a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs a day. This is apart from the fact that a hundred and one times the Home Minister and his deputy have come before the House and said that a lot of foreign interference is going on in Assam and other strategic areas. Now, many tea planters are involved in this kind of subversive activities. Therefore, this is another reason why you should nationalise the tea industry.

Then, about the oil industry, everyone knows that the oil is a very strategic material. Who does not know that? Thank God this country has not to face many adversaries. But supposing, tomorrow, our relationship with American cartels, oil companies, gets worsoned and they start putting pressure on us, supposing our relationship with those companies becomes so bad that they are in a situation to put pressure on us, what are we going to do? It is a strategic industry. No Government would allow, conscious of the fact that we are situated in a very vulnerable part of the world, this kind of free foreign resourcefulness to operate at a strategic point of the economy. It is not realised that they can make your life immobile if they so desire. Even if they put pressure on you in the oil industry, they can paralyse your economy completely. After all, do we not know why the Chinese attacked India? Do we not know why the Pakistanis attacked India? For the last three years, the Prime Minister has been saying that because of the Pakistani war and because of the expenditure of Rs. 500 crores that we had to incur to meet the challenges of the Pakistani war our economy has not yet started projecting as it should have. Now, this is an industry which can

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immobilise you completely and paralyse the economy. You are not thinking in terms of nationalisation of the oil industry.

Apart from that, I would like to tell the Government that there are lakhs and lakhs of petrol pumps in the country. Once you nationalise these petrol pumps, those could be used used for providing service to villages. In the vilages to day, if I have to get my tractor repaired, I have to go 50 miles to get it repaired. I want all these petrol pumps to be used as service centres for repair of tractors, for repair of pumps and for supply of oil. When the American companies were trying to take over marketing facilities for fertiliser, they had a plan that they would use petrol pumps as service centres. That is how they were thinking of spreading completely to the rural areas. If you do not utilise such an instrument which is available in your hands, it will be a tragedy of the first order. Therefore, I say, oil industry must be nationalised.

Then, coming to pharmaceutical industry, I do not have to say to the Mnister that the entire patent system, the entire technique, the raw material in the pharmaceutical industry and the formulae of the pharmaceuticals are in the hands of the foreigners. Tomorrow, if they do not desire, they would not supply you even one drop of medicine, what is going to happen to so many lakhs and lakhs of patients in the country? I know when you started drafting the Patents Bill—I know it because I am very near to the levers of power—so much pressure was brought on you not to nationalise the patents system but to relax it. The pharmaceutical industry was the biggest culprit in this regard. Therefore, I demand that the pharmaceutical industry should also be nationalised.

I would not insist on total taking over of the foreign investments. But I would lik to tell Mr. Damani who is away that I do not talk with my head off as he thinks to be. I have genuinely felt about these things. When you believe in a *status quo* you say, many things cannot be done. But the Prime Minister herself has insisted that we want to break the *status quo* and we want to catch the mood of the country and that we have to bring necessary changes for that. That means we have to make structural changes in the Indian economy to really make the Indian economy fulfil all its objectives.

Another point that I would like to make is about the urban property ceiling. I am always reminded that urban property ceiling is not the last word. I would like to say that this property ceiling should also be vigorously pursued in the rural areas so far as the land is concerned. The other day, I was reading an editorial in the Statesman and in the *Times of India*. When there was lot of agitation in Andhra Pradesh in Srikakulam district—it appeared in the *Statesman's* editorial as also in the *Times of India*—that of of land has passed from tribals to non-tribals and from Harijans to non-Harijans. I would like that the Government should regulate by law, a complete legislation must be brought forward whereby no land from the tribal, passes into the hands of a non-tribal and no Harijan land is taken up by any private individual. The Government must appoint a permanent Commission to look after this problem of tribal lands going into the hands of non-tribals and Harijan lands going into the hands of non-Harijans. This Commission should have a rotating fund. If the tribal finds any financial limitations, he goes to the money-lender and that money lender fleeces him. Here the Commission must come out and protect his interests.

(*Res.*)

Sir, the Government should not only impose a ceiling on the urban property, but should ban the passing over the land from the tribals and Harijans to non-tribals and non-Harijans.

Lastly, I would say a word about the socialistic programmes and the new dimensions and the commanding heights and the hopes the commanding heights have created with the nationalisation of banks. I would say that workers' participation should have been there in our public sector industries. I want the Government to come out with a statement that to start with workers' participation will be in all the public sector industries. In the Board of Directors of every public sector industry, you must include a representative of the Union of workers.

Lastly, I would like to say about demonetisation. The Government has come out a number of times saying that there is Rs. 4000 crores of black money. The hon. Minister announced about the black money going into urban property and jewellery. Then the Gold Control Bill came here. The Gold Control Bill got completely diluted. The Gold Control Act as it exists in the country is in a diluted form. It is a fact that I moved a resolution in the AICC to abolish the Gold Control Act because the Act that existed was neither living nor dead. Therefore, I thought, let us consign the emaciated and truncated Gold Control Law to the Nigambodh Ghat. That is why I moved that resolution. If the Government was serious enough to control the black money, I would have insisted that they would have vigorously pursued the Gold Control Act in a much more vigorous manner than even when it was originally introduced. The hon. Minister has nothing to say about it. Even the hon. Minister says that black money goes into the urban property. That is why I say, let us control the urban property. Let us not really walk down with a sense of pragmatism.

You have given compensation of Rs. 60 or 70 crores. If I had been in your place, I would have done this. 41 per cent of Government.. (*Interruptions*). If I would have been there to implement this, I would have done (*Interruptions*).Please listen to what I have to say. You know that 41 per cent of the shares of the banks taken together belong to LIC and the Unit Trust. It is only the question of 10 per cent of the shares for which compensation may have to be given. It would not have amounted to more than Rs. 10 crores and 51 per cent of the shares would have come into the hands of the Government. Now you did not do it. You have to pay compensation of nearly Rs. 160 crores. If you are so much bothered about compensation, it is not a problem. You have abolished zamindari. We were zamindars in Bihar. Zamindari was abolished and you were not bothered about compensation. You could do the same thing on the urban property. Therefore, I said that in order to eradicate black money, the only possibility is this. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*Rose Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like the hon. Lady Member to conclude her speech. She has already taken more than 25 minutes. In a non-official resolution it is not possible to give so much time. But I know the unusual situation and that is why I had been a little indulgent.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The only way to curb black money is to put ceiling on urban property and also to demonetise the currency. You have to demonetise the currency today or tomorrow or day after tomorrow. You will have to do it one day. You could have done it now. It would have given much more fruitful results now than if you do it tomorrow or day after.

About the steel industry I would like to say this. I am just winding up. In the Indian Iron Rs. 3 crores worth of shares have been taken over

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by Mr. Goenka. The entire control of Indian Iron has passed on to Mr. Goenka from Mr. Biren Mukerjee. Is it the interest of the public that you serve? LIC was holding nearly Rs. 30 lakhs worth of shares and the LIC has let this thing happen. I raised this matter earlier with the Finance Minister. But nothing happened. By this indirect help. Mr. Coenka has cornered 3 crores worth of shares. A straight and honest way is to take over these industries in the public sector.

Then, one word I wish to say to my friends on my right the so-called right communist party Members. Their *bonafides* begins and ends with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. I do not have to learn my political convictions from them. We have lived in public life through our own convictions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Our party's resolution is very clear on the subject. I would request the hon. Lady Member to go through the resolution which has clearly clarified our stand. We have seen enough of phoney socialism the congress professes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member goes into a debate across the benches, she should be prepared to receive back also. I am prepared for all that from the Chair. It is for the Members to decide. But my difficulty is, we are running short of time. In non-official resolution so much time is not taken. She has already taken 35 minutes.

I was very indulgent and considerate to the hon. lady Member. She has no reason to complain. But at least there should be a limit somewhere.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am very grateful for the opportunity you have given me because you have realised the urgency and importance of this Resolution. But when some hon. Members say all the time when we move a resolution that we are phoney, and if something comes from Mrs. Gandhi they say that they will issue a mandate from their party to support it, I have not been able to understand this difference. If we are phoney, we are all phoney. I do not have to take the certificate of the hon. members to my right. We have survived in India's political life and we shall survive through our own convictions, not by the certificate issued by hon. members over there.

I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister's reply was not satisfactory. We stand by ten-point programme of my Party and I would ask the party members to support this Relution I do not propose to withdraw it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, अब आप वोट लेने जा रहे हैं, तो मेरा एक पायंट आफ आर्डर है और साथ ही प्रार्थना और गुजारिश है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य मेहरबानी कर के अपनी अन्तरात्मा की पुकार सुन कर वोट दें। इस प्रस्ताव पर फ्री वोट हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow any further discussion

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have replied to the points raised by the hon. lady Member. With regard to the point she raised about the ten-point programme, I never said that we are against it. She has tried to create confusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put any amendment separately? Shri S. C. Jha.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे अपनी अमेंडमेंट पर बोलने दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not at this stage. Shall I put the amendment of Shri S. C. Jha separately?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Yes.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): On a point of order. The hon. lady member mentioned that tea planters are in collaboration with foreigners. I want to say that during the Chinese aggression, they had given their lives for the sake of the country . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. She should resume her seat and listen to the Chair. She might make use of another opportunity to refute the allegation.

I will now put Amendment No. 1 of Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Please read the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If members begin to ask like that, it is very difficult for the Chair. (*Interruptions*). It is no use getting angry with the Chair.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will quote precedents when amendments have been read out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May be, but there are more precedents of not reading it. You cannot compel the Chair to do it. The usual practice is, it is not read out.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कम्पेल नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं विनती कर रहा हूं । आप नहीं पढ़ना चाहते तो मैं पढ़ूंगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . कई दफा पढ़ा गया है इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पढ़ा जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is a request; it is a different matter. The only difficulty is when I begin to read out one, I will have to read out everything else. If you are very particular I will read it out.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

for "socialistic pattern of society which is the declared policy of the Government, necessary steps such as (a) nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry; (b) taking over of all foreign investment in India; (c) fixing of ceiling on urban property; and (d) eradication of black money through demonetisation of the currency be taken by the Government without any further delay"

substitute—

"the goal of socialist society accepted by Parliament the Government should nationalise General Insurance and export-import trade with Nepal and Communist countries within six months and impose ceiling on personal consumption at Rs. 1500/- per month had ceiling on urban property at Rs. 10 lakhs and nationalise rest of the export-import trade within one year from now.

This House further resolves that the Government should also formulate a phased, time-bond programme for implementing other socialist measures."!

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 22]. **AYES** [16.47 hrs.

Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Modak, Shri B. K.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri

AYES

Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan

AYES

Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhatacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Jena, Shri D. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kikar Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Majhi, Shri M.
Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri S. D.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwapayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri N. K.
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonavane, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is Ayes: 27; Noes: 145.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should I put any other amendment separately?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I want amendment No. 4 to be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will now put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put all other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the original Resolution to the vote of the House.

"This House resolves that in order to achieve socialistic pattern of society which is the declared policy of the Government, necessary steps such as (a) nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry; (b) taking over of all foreign investment in India; (c) fixing of ceiling on urban property; and (d) eradication of black money through demonelisation of the currency be taken by the Government without any further delay."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 23]

AYES [16.50 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Daschowdhary, Shri B. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri B. P.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Guha, Shri Samar

*Shri B. Shankaranand also record ed his vote for 'NOES.'

AYES

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Modak, Shri B. K.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Shastri, Shri Parkash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sinha Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bebabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasturi, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali.
Kikar Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Nanda, Shri Jamna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrad
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Agam Dass Guru ,Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Naik, Shri G. C.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.

NOES

Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhri Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonavane, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is: Ayes: 36; Noes: 139.

The motion was negatived

16.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: UNEMPLOYMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House express its grave concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment in the country and failure of the Plans to create adequate employment potential and recommends immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

We in this country, all of us, are now sitting over a volcano of unemployment. Over the last 22 years the Government is noted for two things in particular: firstly, their utter failure to create employment and, secondly, their success to destroy the existing ones partly. Whatever plan they have drawn up during the last 17 years was more to feed the foreign monopolists and industrialists. The only target they succeeded in fulfilling

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Sarvashri B. P. Mandal, E. K. Nayanar, S. Kundu, Viswanatha Menon, Bhagban Das, and Kedar Paswan.

Noes: Sarvashri J. Ramapathi Rao, Ram Dhan, A. N. Mulla, Badrudduja, D. Amat, D. D. Jena and Mahendra Majhi.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

is the creation of full unemployment and the Minister, if I may suggest, could be called the Minister of Labour and Unemployment and not the Minister of Labour and Employment.

I charge the Government that the Government has no policy on employment although it is the most burning issue and it is everywhere—at every home, in every sphere except in a few places, that is, the few houses that are controlling the wealth of this country.

About two years ago there had been a very misreable thing that happened in Calcutta when a Tribal rickshaw-puller, who had his son brought from Ranchi, to Calcutta, could not provide him with food for two days—the father was also starving—and when the child demanded food, the man got so angry that out of frustration and desperation he smacked that boy on the pavement, a boy of eight, who died instantly. There was a case and the court has observed that the responsibility of providing employment in a democratic state should lie on the Government.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair*].

There have been numerous cases of suicides and homicides, all arising out of unemployment frustration, poverty and desperation. According to the latest appraisal by the Planning Commission, the Fourth Plan takes a backlog of 16 million unemployed. The new entrants up to 1974 are estimated at another 27 million. That will make a total of 43 million in the employment market seeking employment.

I will quote from an article in the Annual Issue of *Capital* in Calcutta which was written by an eminent man, Dr. Nobo Mohan Das. He says:

> "According to the latest appraisal made by the Planning Commission, the Fourth Plan which is tentatively scheduled to make its debut on 1st April, 1969, will start with a backlog of 16 million unemployed. New entrants to the labour force in 1969—74 are estimated to be at least another 27 million. This means that a total of 43 million persons would be in the employment market during the period. To this has to be added the considerable volume of underemployment or invisible underemployment or unemployment that prevails all over the country."

This is a paper run by the capitalists and they have been compelled to reveal this fact.

But these are all gross understatements. No proper surveys have been made, as I will quote from the replies given by the hon. Labour Minister before this House. In reply to a question, Unstarred Question No. 399 in the Rajya Sabha, he says, "Precise information is not available on unemployment." Then in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2050 it is the same reply it says:—

> "No reliable estimate is available. The Planning Commission have set up a committee of experts on unemployment estimate in August 1968."

That is after 16 years of planning and that too planning for employment!

This is what the Draft Fourth Plan says :

> "An estimate of the total employment created during the Plan period was itself in the nature of a guess. No comprehensive surveys were available of the situation in urban and rural areas at different points of time which should make it possible to check the validity of the estimates made. The estimates carried over from Plan to Plan have to be less and less...."

It is a shameful thing to say. But this is what it is.

I challenge the Planning Commission. They had produced data in the past. But now they have refrained from doing it. They have been presenting gross under-estimates. That is

why, in the Draft Fourth Plan, there is no attempt to present the data like the previous ones made. In the Draft Fourth Plan, they have devoted only two pages to labour and employment. Why is this retreat, I wonder. This Planning Commission, if I may go a little farther, is nothing but a bogus Planning Commission. They have been acting as agents of the foreign industrialists and monopolists.

The figure of registered un-employed, according to the document that we have received, is to the tune of 40 lakhs. But only 25 per cent of them go for registration. I will quote from their own books of accounts. It says:

> "According to the survey, it was estimated that about 25 per cent only of the un-employed register with employment exchanges. On this basis the magnitude of urban unemployment at present might be anything...."

This is the situation. Unemployment in rural areas is far more disastrous. The condition is far more acute there. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should consider to bring forward a Bill to make it compulsory for all unemployed to register themselves with the employment exchanges.

Now, I go to the back-log of the Plan periods. About the back-log on the eve of the First Plan a Review relating to the First Plan period says that unemployment began to show a marked upward trend when the First Plan was half-way through. During the First Plan period, the number on the live register continued to increase from 3.37 lakhs in March, 1951 to 5.22 lakhs in December, 1953 and further to 7.05 lakhs in March, 1956. What have you been doing? The back-log will increase by 35 times at the end of the Fourth Plan compared to the figure that was there when the First Plan period began.

The back-log on the eve of the Second Plan was about 5.3 millions. It says, in urban areas, for new entrants to labour force, it was 3.8 millions; back-log of unemployment—2.5 millions. The total comes to 6.3 millions. In rural areas again, for new entrants it was 6.2 million and back-log was 2.8 millions. The total comes to 9 millions. In all, it comes to 15.3 millions.

Then, I would say, in each Plan, the number of unemployed had been steadily and alarmingly increasing and the Government had been a silent spectator of the whole thing. They have been only watching and looking for themselves, never bothering about these unfortunate people.

17 hrs.

I quote again this figure of back-log. The back-log of unemployment at the end of the Second Plan was reckoned at 9 millions. It says that the estimate is, admittedly, rough and it takes into account the estimate of unemployment as at the beginning of the Second Plan.

And the Government has been just a silent spectator in the matter. At the end of the Third Plan it was about 16 million. Again I say this is a gross understatement and it has no relationship with actual things that are there. But this Government have been giving all the time hopes to the people and assurances—plenty of them. I will only quote one or two—what they themselves have said once upon a time.

> "During the period of the present Five Year Plan considerable progress will have been made (mark the words 'will have been') in expanding irrigation, power, basic industries, transport and other services and these will provide directly as well as indirectly new avenues of employment. After the five year period the pattern of priority may to some extent change, but since aggregate investment will be continually stepped up, employment opportunities will expand rapidly."

(The Question of 'will', you cannot say 'Yes, we are doing it here and now.')"

It says further:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

"Through progressive increase in irrigation facilities, the scope for double cropping will be enlarged and seasonal unemployment will diminish. Rural electrification will open up prospects for the establishment of not only of large scale but also cottage and medium scale industries. As commodity production goes up, the scope for employment in services will also grow."

What hopes? It has not only miserably failed to find and provide new employment but it has succeeded in destroying and diminishing the existing employment that was there. I will quote from this Economic Survey published by their own Department. If you go to page 83, you will see: employment in private sector in March 1966 was 68. 1 lakhs, in March 1967 it came down to 66.8 lakhs and in March 1968 it came down still further to 65.2 lakhs. We would like to hear what you want to say about that. There are back-logs remaining and profuse additions are made.

Let us take one industry—tea. In West Bengal it is one of the largest employers. The number of people employed in West Bengal in 1952 was 3,22,879 and in 1965 it came down to 2, 18,000—almost a decrease of 50 percent. If you like to know the source, it is 'Labour in West Bengal in 1965' from page 28 onwards.

Let us come to another industry—jute This ghost of rationalisation and modernisation had brought fortunes to these jute mill-owners by over-invoicing, by purchasing jute machinery and selling it in the black market and making huge profits. This was an opportunity given by this Government.—I am charging them—in order to allow these people to plunder the people more and more and create more unemployment. The result is that in 1948 in jute industry they had an employment of 3.47 lakhs and in 1966—a brilliant performance of this Government—it has come down to 2.3 lakhs, again a fall of more than 50 per cent. In 14 years in the jute industry alone 1,07,000 men were thrown out of employment to starve, out of the largest employing industry in West Bengal. You may ask: with the decrease in employment, has production and profit gone down? No. I may say that if anybody thinks like that, he is living in fool's paradise.

Regarding the jute goods earnings in 1952, the production was 9.67 lakh tons. In 1966 it is 11.2 lakh tons. I am quoting from West Bengal Government Memorandum submitted to the Fifth Finance Commission.

After their wonderful performance the Planning Commission ghosts have reconciled themselves with unemployment. In a similar situation in textile industry, what have they done? What is the crisis? They are not able to provide two square meals to a man in the country, but they want the finest varieties of textiles; You are a party in this mischief, in this plunder. You are a machinery for creating uemployment in the country. I will tell more and more how they had been digging the graves of billions in this country.

One Minister in the Railway is a blue-eye boy of the yankees. They thought if the Indian Railways continued with coal traction they will have not much chance of plundering this country on this account. So they first suggested electrification. Then they discovered electrification was not giving them enough dividends. Then they advised the Minister to go in for dieselisation, which has dug a big hole in the economy of the Indian Railways and people's money. The Americans invest every year 8,000 dollars and they get repaid dividend of a minimum of 20,000 dollars out of it so that they get more money out of it. So this thing has dug a big hole in the economy of a big public sector undertaking like the railways, and this dieselisation, apart from other considerations, shows that we have been blackmailed or something like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I would like to have some time more.

सभापति महोदय : आप 15 मिनट ले चुके हैं । अब आप जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश कीजिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This dieselisation has created unemployment in the coal-fields, in the loco sheds every year. We have to pay more foreign exchange to satisfy the American masters, by going in for dieselisation like this. That is how unemployment is created in this country. Indian planners, I should say, only thought about the roses, but they forgot about the thorns underneath them. That is why we are in this sorry state of affairs, in this state of crisis today.

This unemployment is their own creation; it is Government which has dug its own grave by its own actions.

They advocated labour-intensive methods. But, in the British days big dams were built, big forts were built; for all these things they did not go in for mechanical handling. But those things they constructed are still standing strong and lasting in this country even today. What we find is this. Where they are producing a thing by means of mechanical device, we find that there are cracks seen and the building falls in many places and I have so many cases before me like that. We now require mechanical handling for housing works; but please remember the grand fine building, Qutab Minar; and the beauty of Taj Mahal; such a fine specimen could be done by manual labour. So, why do you require mechanical handling?

Sir, I am unable to understand why Government looks for mechanical handling in every case. This only shows that the Government lacks in confidence in themselves as well as in the people of the country. That is why even now we want to follow and copy the white man beyond the seas and do nothing ourselves.

Sir, we have the C.S.I.R. We spend 300 million rupees every year. They created many inventions. They were never utilised. An Indian scientist is not worth the name-that is what happens in Mr. Hathi's Government. In respect of import, there is no real effort at import substitution. The Indian engineers are sent abroad and they get employed in foreign firms and they are producing designs and machineries which we are importing from foreign countries. That is what Government are doing. That is why the scientists and designers in this country are demoralised. That is why they want to quit this country. There is a brain drain; they are settling by thousands in foreign countries where they are making a good living out of their presence there.

We have seen the performance of the HEC, MMTC and Durgapur. There is considerable idle capacity partly for lack of orders. But they are importing those items which could easily be produced there. Even for biscuit-making, they want foreign collaborators to come and give them guidance. Our engineers can fabricate designs. But they always go in for turn-key projects; they want more and more foreigners. 400 engineers of the Fertiliser Corporation of India wrote to the Prime Minister saying that they could manufacture all the items required for production of fertilisers. Dr. Sen is here—he will bear me out. This would save considerable foreign exchange. But the proposal was shelved.

Now they are creating big fertiliser complexes spending foreign exchange and creating unemployment for our engineers and workers. They know that in bigger complexes, there is less efficiency than in the smaller ones. But they must go on with them. I would quote what Shri Kirloskar

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

said that this mania for importing know how and foreign collaboration is destroying our country and the people.

Coming to the oil refineries, I will give figures of employment. In Burmah-Shell, marketing division, this is the position: 1960 30,555; 1964 10,776. In Esso, marketing division, these are the figures: 4,476; now it has come down to 3930. In Caltex, it was 3575 and it has come down to 2876. From a total of 21,558 it has come down to 18,839. In the refineries section, from 2,600 it has slightly improved.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Any suggestions for improvement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am coming to that.

Their business has gone up. I am not raising this matter out of any political motivation. I am placing facts before the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They are known.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In 1960, Standard Vaccum sold 2,609.7 million litres valued at Rs. 84.2 crores. In 1965-66, they sold 3,351.6 million litres valued at Rs. 130.6 crores. They are not losing; on the contrary people are losing employment.

In regard to dieselisation, they are importing Japanese machines for measuring railway gauge, called Metisa. We are not satisfied with our gangmen because of their Indian colour. They want to bring in computers to rob our people of their means of livelihood. They have neglected agriculture, agro-based industries, land reforms, irrigation, agricultural loans, rural electrification, rural roads. With the 36.4 million hactares of surplus available, they could easily settle lakhs and lakhs of people and provide them with a means of livelihood. But they will not do it.

The colonial pattern of sale of semi-finished products like jute, tea, tobacco etc. continues. They have neglected small scale industries, cottage industries, self-employed artisans. They have failed to take account of ocean resources and forest products. LIC has invested Rs. 200 crores in big business, but very little in small scale industries. Government have sanctioned production of 100 computers by IBM every year, that is one every three days. They want to kill people by unemployment. They have not done anything to encourage self-employment. Even ILO says this. I say the Government of India are victims of foreign Menakas. Then you have a huge unproductive defence budget of Rs. 1100 crores. You have a lot of money to be spent on embassies, police, bureaucracy and ministers. What you spent on the total administration of the Central Government in 1952, you are now spending on police alone. You do not want to catch tax-evaders. You are allowing under-invoicing and over-invoicing. I would like to quote what Dr. Gadgil said in the Nagpur University in 1963:

> "China could solve unemployment by labour intensive methods."

Why don't the Government take note of it?

The outcome is degeneration, crime, smuggling, bootlegging, prostitution and many other ills. Unless you treat the source, there can be no cure. There is inflow of rural people to cities creating viceful slums. This problem is acute with everybody in this country, specially with the minorities, Harijans and tribals. They are suffering much more. Population growth is no problem. That is what China has proved. If the minister takes that plea of population growth, it will

not cut ice. You should change your attitude and go in for labour-intensive operations, projects, industries, etc.

If you want to save the people and make the country secure, you should go in for unemployment insurance schemes and allow at least a basic sum of Rs. 50 plus dependents. For persons who were once workers, you should allow 75 per cent. for the first bread-earner in the family and then 60 per cent. That is being done in Holland and Norway.

Mr. Hathi had once promised to consider the formulation of a plan for unemployment relief?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Only for industries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: For everybody. I want to know how far it has progressed. In West Bengal it is in the programme of the UF Government to give unemployment benefits to the workers, but for lack of funds, we cannot do it. I would submit to the minister that this is a serious matter and they should not sit over it and ruin all of us together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:—

"This House expresses its grave concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment in the country and failure of the Plans to create adequate employment potential and recommends immediate formulation of a high power. All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के इस स्ताव पर पाच संशोधन हैं । जो माननीय सदच्य अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहें वे अपने स्थान पर खड़े हो कर अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त कर दें ।

SHRI J. LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed".

substitute "that the 'standing offer of employment' envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan, for selected areas, be extended to all rural areas, particularly to meet the unemployment and under employment of landless labour" (2)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and in the meanwhile recommends that the 'standing offer of employment' envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan for selected areas may be extended to all rural areas, particularly to meet the unemployment and under employment of landless labour" (4)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately and frame rules".

substitute "that the Government should take immediate steps by allotting adequate funds" (3)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

"and that compulsory registration of unemployed people should be introduced in all the States of India without any delay." (5)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I am for the first time in agreement with the communist party on this big problem of unemployment. As Mr. Basu said, it is the volcano on which not only this Government but this country is sitting. Let there be no mistake about it. You may indulge in ideological discussions with a great deal of fervour and fire, but you have to concern yourself with this big problem of unemployment in depth. Up to date there has been nothing but confusion, confusion from promises and statistics. We do not know in fact what is the actual size of the unemployment. Mr. Basu referred to the fourth plan estimate of 2 or 3 million. We have reports of foreign experts that it is 70 million. He referred to another report that at the end of the Fourth Plan the backlog of unemployment may rise to 40 million. If you add to this under-employment and unemployment in the villages, on the basis which is accepted, namely, employment in irrigated villages for five months and in unirrigated villages only for three months, you can see what is the lot of unemployment, what is the quantum of work which you are wasting by failure to carry out your policies.

Bernard Shaw in his play, Major Barbara, says: "give me work; I will move the world." Locke earlier stated; labour is wealth. What is this government of yours doing? It is toying with this problem. It is neglecting the greatest asset. At the same time, whatever problems may be helped by nationalisation, we are creating a condition of public resentment against it, which is dangerous to the existence of any government or any order in this country.

I shall not dwell on the problem of factory or urban unemployment, because then I will have to be critical of my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and the Communists, who are largely responsible for it. Because, they have driven capital away, they have put up wages, they have put up prices and, therefore, they have limited the scope of factory expansion. I do not want, as I said, to break up our honeymoon so soon on this question. But I would like to tell them that if they are the friends of the people, as they claim to be, let them examine their policies and find out whether it is good to give employment to a few at very high wages and destroy employment to others. Bengal heads the whole country in the matter of unemployment. 38 per cent of the Bengali families have some measure of unemployment. From 1966 the placements in Bengal have fallen from 79,000 to 30,000 which is far out of line with the regular fall in unemployment. So, I would beg of my friends of the left, if they care for the people, they would care for encouraging investment, they would care for employers, because without employers you cannot have employees. It is a truism which you are neglecting. Destroy the employers at whatever cost, seems to be the motto. They do not seem to realise what the effect of such a policy would be on the employees. I am not going to dwell more on that subject, but I would ask my friends to look at themselves and see how they are wronging the very people whom they claim they are serving.

I am then concerned with employment in villages. This is a very staggering problem to which no attention has been paid so far. In the Labour Ministry there was a little cell for agricultural labour but that cell seems to have died; in any case, it has done nothing. What is happening today in the villages will be reflected in the towns tomorrow. Village is the reservoir of people and if unemployment exists in the rural areas, it overflows from there and creates the problem in towns. Therefore, you have first to deal with the problem in the villages.

The Minister wanted Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to suggest a practical way of ending unemployment. I am offering him one which he may carefully consider. Think in terms of providing employment in the villages on the basis of your own proposal of standing offer of employment. I do not know if the Minister has read that particular idea of the Planning Commission that in some selected places there will be some kind of labour insurance and anyone who wants employment may apply to some agency there. I would suggest that you extend that to the whole country. It can be extended. It is not a staggering problem that you once evaluated in terms of Rs. 30,000 crores or 40,000 crores; it is a very small problem if you approach it with the cooperation of the private sector, to remove the deficiencies of the common people.

If you will take over your infrastructure, if you will accelerate your programme for reservoirs, village, roads, afforestation, buildings in villages, you will certainly provide employment to a good portion of the people. But this should be in reserve. Your employment in the villages must be created in the private sector and it is very easy.

It has been said here times out of number that 92 per cent of the village houses are unfit for human living and that they should be rebuilt. Why do you not allow people loans and subsidies to rebuild their houses? Think of the spectrum of employment which will be created if you will make loans and grants available.

As far as loans are concerned, you are quite free with them, now you have nationalised banks; you have printed money or bonds to that extent of their capital. Can you not bring bonds and money for a productive purpose, like house construction? House construction is productive in more senses than one. It is productive of good health, it is productive of a good outlook and it employs so many people; at least 16 different classes of people in the villages will be employed. This is going to create that purchasing power in the villages which will also support the industries in the towns.

It is a very simple problem and I would like you to collaborate in the scheme of the Housing Minister on his scheme of Revolving finance for house construction. Make money available first in the villages to those who have something of their own, who can activate self-help and to that extent you can create employment. For this it is necessary that you should bind yourself to a scheme of the standing offer of employment. You may call it, as Shri Jyotirmoy Basu did and Shri Jyoti Basu did in Bengal, a scheme of unemployment allowance. But this is a scheme which will provide people employment on minimum wages with Government in case they cannot get it in the private sector activated by you with your loans and grants. On this scheme all your energies and thoughts must be bound. This is a scheme more basic than Bokaro, more basic than nationalising foreign trade and general insurance. Those affect a very small, minimal number of people, but this scheme affects the whole population. For this scheme I do hope my good friends the Communists as well as my good friends in the Congress, who are now so anxious to serve the people, will bind themselves.

As you create this employment and wealth in the villages, your agricultural problem itself will get solved. Today our agriculture is man heavy. We are employing about 300 million people to cultivate the same land as in America which is employing only 11 million. It is a waste of national resources. It is because there is no subsidiary employment available.

There is a theory that even in the villages we should have industry, that we should have cottage and small-scale industries. That is a wrong conception of villages working for the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

urban needs. Give something in the villages for the villages themselves and then you will find not only sufficiently good results but you will find satisfaction with the Government and with your plans.

This requires a complete change in your planning. I had raised the point of unemployment when the Planning Budget was discussed. I had to some extent agreed even with the Chief Minister of Kerala who had criticized the Plan for lack of consideration of unemployment. I am glad that the Planning Commission has at last thought of this problem. But that is not enough. You have to begin your Plan and your entire programme with the simple idea of employing as many people as are willing to be employed. When you have done that, you have really achieved socialistic democracy or democratic socialism, by whatever name you will like to call it. In the name of the people I, therefore, adjure you to be good to them before you are good to a handful of people engaged in factories, offices and other similar spheres.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
Public Sector Industries

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार और हम ने जिस समाजवादी व्यवस्था की परिकल्पना और संकल्प किया था, उसके आधार पर हम ने मिक्स्ड इकानोमी को, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षत्रों में उद्योग-धंधों की प्रगति को, एक आधारशिला बनाया, ताकि हम देश में सुख और समृद्धि ला सकें । समें सन्देह नहीं है कि यदि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले उद्योग-धन्धों की उन्नति हो, तो हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था समृद्धिशाली हो सकती है, सुव्यवस्थित हो सकती है । लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग-धंधों में जो खामियां देखने को मिलती हैं, वे बड़ी दुखद हैं, देश के हित के प्रतिकूल हैं और उन से हमारे सिद्धान्त, विचारधारा और हमारी भावना पर आघात होता है । मैं आप का ध्यान उन खामियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स देश के 2416 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन हम उस रकम से बैंक के ब्याज की दर अर्थात् 6 परसेंट भी अर्जित नहीं करते हैं । यह ठीक है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्देश्य नो प्राफ़िट नो लास होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति होनी चाहिये, वह न हो कर अवनति हो और उस में भयंकर लास हो ।

17.32 hrs.

[Shri M. B. Rana *in the Chair.*]

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्योगों के तिवेदन बजट के समय इस सदन के सामने रखे जाते हैं, लेकिन वे दो साल पुराने होते हैं और इसलिए वाद-विवाद में उन उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं । यह जरूरी है कि सार्वजनिक उद्योगों के प्रतिवेदन ज्यादा से ज्यादा आठ दस महीने के अन्दर इस सदन के सामने रख दिये जायें । जून में एकाउंट्स को क्लोज कर दिया जायें, कम्पनीज एक्ट के अनुसार बोर्ड दिसम्बर में रिपोर्ट को तैयार कर दे और मार्च तक उसको सदन के सामने उपस्थित कर दिया जाये, ताकि इस सदन के सदस्य उन उद्योगों और उनके कार्य के बारे में अपने अपने सुझाव दे सकें ।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि "करेन्ट लायबिलिटीज़ एंड प्राविजन्ज फ़ार मैटीरियल्ज एंड वर्क्स" हेड के अन्तर्गत 4,02,83,254 पये के बैलेंस और "करेन्ट एसेट्स—लोन्ज एंड

एडवांसिज" हैड के अन्तर्गत 3,61,93,709 रुपये के वैचेंस को अभी तक कनफ़र्म या डिसाल नहीं किया गया है। इसी प्रकार 121.23 लाख रुपये के मैटीरियल का फ़िज़ीकल वेरिफ़िकेशन नहीं किया गया है और 567.24 लाख रुपये के मैटीरियल का वेरिफ़िकेशन सिर्फ़ पैकेजिज़ में ही किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, आज से पांच छ साल पहले बिहार सरकार ने हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची, के लिये जो ज़मीन ले कर दी थी, अभी तक वह ज़मीन कारपोरेशन के नाम नहीं हुई है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के मिस-मैनेजमेंट और इनएफ़िशेंसी का यह एक उदाहरण है।

हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति ने 8 दिसम्बर, 1968 को हैदराबाद में अपने एक भाषण में कहा था, जिसका मै भी समर्थन करता हूं, कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की एक इंडिपेंडेंट आटोनोमी होनी चाहिए। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि वह आटोनोमी इस पार्लियामेंट के प्रति रेसपांसीबल होनी चाहिये। मै समझता हूं कि इंडिपेंडेंट आटोनोमी से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की एफ़िशेंसी बढ़ेगी और इन भयंकर लासिज़ के स्थान पर उन में लाभ होगा।

यह बड़ी दुखद बात है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी वर्कर्ज़ और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में उतना ही भेद है, जितना कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है। इसका कारण यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये जो आफ़िसर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उनमें लोकतांत्रिक भावना का अभाव होता है। वे आफ़िसर अभी उसी जगह पर हैं, जहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग हैं, जहां से वे इस देश में अंग्रेज की शासन-व्यवस्था चलाते थे और जहां अंग्रेज उन्हें छोड़ कर गये हैं। आज के युग में, आज की परिस्थिति में, ऐसे अफ़सरों को कभी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं भेजना चाहिए, जिनका आउटलुक डेमोक्रेटिक न हो, जो सोशलिस्टिक भावना से ओत-प्रोत न हों, जिनका समाजवाद में विश्वास न हो। जाहिर है कि जिन अफ़सरों का विश्वास सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नहीं होगा, वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग-धंधों को सुचारु रूप से नहीं चला सकेंगे। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में केवल वही अफ़सर नियुक्त किए जाने चाहिएं, जिन में इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद के आधार पर सुख-समृद्धि लाने की इनटर्नल अर्ज हो, परिकल्पना हो। जिन लोगों को इस विचार-धारा में विश्वास न हो, उन्हें पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों का इनचार्ज बना कर नहीं भेजना चाहिये।

अगर निजी उद्योगों में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, मजदूरों और एम्पलायर में मतभेद होता है, तो वह बात समझ में आती है। चूंकि एम्पलायर के निजी स्वार्थ का प्रश्न होता है, इसलिए वह मजदूरों के हित को उचित ढंग से नही देखता है। लेकिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में तो एम्पलायर भी मजदूरों की ही क्लास में आता है। वह भी तो नौकरी पेशा व्यक्ति है। उसे ग़रीब कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक, देश, मजदूरों और प्रतिष्ठान के हित में, ध्यान देना चाहिये। इंडिपेंडेंट आटोनोमी का यह फ़ायदा होगा कि एम्पलायर या मैनेजमेंट मजदूरों की समस्याओं को स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और सहानुभूति से देख सकेगा और सरकार को भी उचित राय दे सकेगा।

जहां तक मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट के बीच मतभेद का सवाल है, मेरी राय है कि अगर लेबर ट्रिब्यूनल में फ़ैसला न हो पाये, तो कर्मचारियों और मैनेजमेंट की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये, जो कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक समझे और उनका एक ऐसा समाधान निकाल सके, जो सब को मान्य हो। आप ने देखा कि दुर्गापुर में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं हुई, जिनके कारण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की उस इंडस्ट्री को बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान हुआ। इसी तरह रांची स्थित प्रतिष्ठान में आग लग गई, जिससे बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान हुआ। अगर हम मजदूरों की समस्याओं को संतोषजनक

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

ढंग से सुलझा सकेंगे, तो हम इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। इंडिपेंडेंट अटोनौमी होने से इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में आसानी होगी।

मेरा ख़याल है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग-धन्धों के पास यह इमेजिनेशन नहीं होता है कि वे यह देखें कि वे जिस माल का उत्पादन करते हैं, उसका बाजार है या नहीं। अगर बाजार में किसी चीज की मांग नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वे उसी चीज को बनाते चले जायें, मैं समझता हूं कि इस में बुद्धिमानी की बात नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिसर्च कमेटी बनानी चाहिये, जो बाजार की छानबीन कर सके, जो यह पता लगाये कि जिस माल का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है, उस की मांग कितनी है और उसको बेचने से लाभ होगा, आदि।

एक चीज मैं और आपको सजेस्ट करूंगा केडर्ज आफ दि वर्कर्स ऐंड एम्पलायर्स के सम्बन्ध में। ऐसे लोगों की एक ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए ताकि जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत हमारे उद्योग धन्धे और प्रतिष्ठान चल रहे हैं जिस पर हमारी विचारधारा, हमारा सिद्धान्त आधारित है उसका उन्हें पूर्ण रूप से ज्ञान हो और उस लाइन में अपने उस ज्ञान का वह लाभ उठा सकें, उसका लाभ दे सकें और राष्ट्रीय हित में उनकी सेवाओं का लाभ भी हमको हो। मगर एक चीज मैं बता देना चाहता हूं, मैंने अक्सर उसके बारे में कहा भी है कि आप लोग जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बना कर भेजते हैं, जो एम्पलायर भेजते हैं, जो आपका मेनेजमेंट होता है उसका यदि विश्वास हमारी इन पब्लिक सेक्टर की एन्टरप्राइजेज में नहीं है तो उनके काम के पीछे उनके अन्दर जो अविश्वास की भावना है वह सदा काम करती रहेगी।

इसके अलावा जिस इंडस्ट्री में, जिस उद्योग-धन्धे में आप को लास है उसके लिए मेरी राय यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आप को बहुत सारे आदमी मिलेंगे जो काफी काबिल हैं, काफी योग्य हैं, प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्री जो वह चलाए हुए हैं उसका उन्हें ज्ञान है, जो एफिश्येंसी है, उसका आप लाभ उठा सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को अपने यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो इंडस्ट्री लास में चल रही है उसमें लगाकर देखें, उनके जिम्मे उसे देकर देखें कि उससे लाभ होता है या नहीं। मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसे लोगों को लगाएंगे तो आप को लाभ होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर यह जो मिक्स्ड एकोनामी का प्रारूप है, हमारे सामने देश का जो आर्थिक चित्र है, उसके अन्तर्गत में यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की जो इडस्ट्री है दोनों में काम्प्लीमेंट्री भावना होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं कि दोनों काम्प्पीटीशन में चलें। पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत जो चीजें हैं उसको इससे डैमेज हो रहा है, एक बहुत बड़ा नुकसान उनको इससे हो सकता है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है मैं कह सकता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत जो उद्योग-धन्धे चल रहे हैं उनको नुकसान पहुंचाने की एक बहुत बड़ी साजिश प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत होती है। इस पर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं अन्त में आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि जो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत उद्योग धन्धे लास में चल रहे हैं उनकी छानबीन उनकी प्रापरली एन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिए। चूंकि इनके लास से हमारे देश को ही नहीं बल्कि इस बात के भी औचित्य पर एक बड़ा भारी कुठाराघात होता है कि हम दुनियां के सामने यह दिखाते हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो उद्योगधन्धे हम चला रहे हैं उससे देश का हित है, सार्वजनिक हित है और हमारी जो वह बड़ी कल्पना है समाजवाद की उस पर भी एक आघात पहुंचता है क्योंकि इसके अन्तर्गत जो लास होता है उसका कोई औचित्य

नहीं है । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि इसके लिए बाजाब्ता एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बैठाइये और जो अफसर इसके लिए दोषी हैं, रेस्पांसिबिल हैं, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लीजिए । बहुत जगह आपके प्रति ठानों म बहु । बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है । मिस्टर गिरि ने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा है, 8 दिसम्बर 1968 को यह भी राय दी है, कि जिस स्टेट में आप इंडस्ट्री फ्लोट करते हैं उस स्टेट के अन्दर वहां के लोकल पीपुल में यह भावना होनी चाहिये कि इसके पनपने से, इसकी उन्नति से स्थानीय लोगों को लाभ होगा । इसलिए आप इस पर भी ध्यान दें कि जिस भी स्टेट में जो भी इंडस्ट्री आप की चल रही है वहां के लोगों को कितनी संख्या में उसमें इंटरेस्ट है और कितनी संख्या में आपने उनकी वहाली उसमें की है या नहीं की है ? यदि की है तो उसकी भी जानकारी कभी आपको इस सदन में देनी चाहिए । जहां तक मुझे ख्याल है उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the hon. Member has raised some important points about the functioning of public sector undertakings in the country.

In this connection at the outset I would like to bring to the notice of the Honourable House that it is not only in the public sector but in every private sector, also on account of recession and many other factors there were gradual declines in profits; and not only that; there were certain losses. For example, in one of the most outstanding engineering concerns in the private sector, Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd., they had had in 1965-66 a profit of Rs. 26.44 lakhs which came down in 1966-67 to Rs. 7.31 lakhs and ended up in 1967-68 with a loss of Rs. 54.41 lakhs. Another important private sector unit, Burn and Co. had a profit of Rs. 46.76 lakhs in 1965-66 and ended up with a loss of Rs. 96.69 lakhs in 1967-68. IISCO which had earned a profit of Rs. 5.54 crores in 1966-67 had its profit reduced to Rs. 100.65 lakhs in 1967-68.

Let me come to TISCO. Incorporated in 1907, it was only after 9 or 10 years that they were able to declare their first dividend on ordinary shares, in 1915 or 1916. Then they retreated to a position of no-dividend; again a dividend was declared in 1920-21; this was followed by a period of no-dividend and then again a dividend was declared in 1935-36. It was only after 1940-41, that is to say, 33 years after its establishment; that they began to continuously declare dividends on ordinary shares.

First of all, I would say that the public sector enterprises wherever they have come are in sectors where it was not possible for the private sector to come in with such huge investment. In accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, repeated in 1956, it was in order to have overall control over the commanding heights of the economy and to have a basic infra-structure for fuller development and economic progress that we launched upon these projects.

Then most of these projects are highly capital-intensive with quite long gestation periods. We started with certain handicaps. For example, as far as the steel companies are concerned, the gross block of investment in IISCO was Rs. 900 per tonne, in the case of TISCO it was Rs. 1300 per tonne while in the case of HSL it comes to about Rs. 2400 per tonne. With the result that we have to provide for a higher amount of depreciation and interest.

Another factor to be kept in mind is that most of these projects have been started in new and undeveloped regions and the facilities which were available in the form of cheap labour, cheap land etc., to private sector industries when they came into being were not available to the public sector projects. On account of our social commitments and our objective of providing better amenities

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

and facilities to the workers, wherever we have established public sector projects, our social costs have been too heavy, and out of the losses incurred, on townships alone we are losing to the tune of Rs. 17.38 crores. This is a major element in our losses.

We have to take account of all these factors. We have also to take note of the recession period which overtook us. On account of that, we could not have the required production. For example, we had created a particular capacity in Bhilai steel plant for production of rails to suit the requirements of the Government according to their planning programme. But on account of the recession and various other factors, the requirements of rails by Government went down, with the result that production of rails and materials to be produced for Government consumption had to be restricted, but later on, we tried to diversify it and enter the export market. Wherever we could not cater to Indian requirements, we tried to diversify not only in respect of production but in respect of sales and promote exports. That is how exports are going up.

There are so many other things which are accruing to our economy. But for the public sector projects, it would not have been possible for us to create capacities to produce various things which we are producing today to this extent. In 1948-49 the total production capacity of steel in India was only 0.9 million tonnes. In 1968-69 it was 8.8 million tonnes. Production capacity for iron ore in 1948-49 was 3 million tonnes. Today it is 30 million tonnes. Production capacity of coal has risen from 30.3 million tonnes in 1948-49 to 98.9 million tonnes today. Similarly in the case of electric transformers, motors, nitrogen, phosphatic fertilisers and petroleum products, there has been tremendous increase in output mostly contributed by public sector projects.

The contribution from public sector projects to the central exchequer by way of excise duty, which was Rs. 145.7 crores in 1966-67 reached Rs. 174.2 crores in 1967-68. I am sure as production mounts and reaches the target, the revenue from excise duty will further rise.

In 1965-66 the total foreign exchange earnings from public sector projects was Rs. 34.9 crores. In 1967-68 it rose Rs. 112.7 crores. I am sure in times to come it will rise further. Apart from foreign exchange earnings in terms of what we have exported, there is also foreign exchange saving. If we had not produced steel, engineering goods and other equipment and machinery in the public sector, it would not have been possible to meet the indigenous demand and we would have had to import them spending foreign exchange. In spite of our production capacity of 8.8 million tonnes of steel today, we are importing 1 million tonnes of alloy and other sophisticated steel. From this point of view, the saving in foreign exchange was Rs. 218 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 254 crores in 1966-67.

Public sector projects have given employement to more than 5 to 6 lakhs people.

The total investment in public sector projects is not merely Rs. 2416 crores as mentioned by the hon. member. It is Rs. 3333 crores. But we have to take into account only the effective capital which is employed in production. Out of these 83 units 15 or 16 are still under construction and, therefore, you cannot expect any profit from those concerns. The total effective capital, as has been rightly quoted by Shri Sitaram Kesri, is Rs. 2,658 crores of which the Central Government's share is Rs. 2410 crores. Out of these 31 concerns in the public sector have made a profit of Rs. 48 crores. Only 24 concerns like Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engi-

neering, MAMC NCDC and so on have shown losses. Because the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is present here I am happy to say that the position in NCDC has been reversed this ear and instead of loss it is making a profit. Similarly, the position of Neyveli Lignite Corporation has changed. Its losses have come down. Its production of electricity has come to the market; only in the field of fertilizer it is weak. In course of time, it will improve there also.

In the case of steel factories what has happened is that they have taken up expansion programmes. Bhilai has increased the capacity from one million to 2.5 million tonnes,; Durgapur and Rourkela also have expansion programmes. On account of the expanded capacity, more money is invested there. So, they have to provide a much higher block for depreciation and higher rate of interest has to be paid on the loans. But the rated capacity and production have not come up to the mark.

One of the reasons why production could not come up to expectation is recession. There are also other factors which will take time to stabilise. I am quite sure that when Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur come up to the mark the position would considerably change.

It is quite true that in some of the units we had some initial difficulties; in some other units we had some labour problems. In some other units the gestation period was longer. In yet some other units the demand is not picking up. As soon as the market picks up in those sectors, the position would improve.

Then, we are not looking at our public sector units only as profit-earning units. At the same time, it is our endeavour to see that whatever deficiencies are located are corrected from time to time. That is why we have taken so many remedial measures in order to correct the situation.

As far as technocrats are concerned, we have considerably improved the position. But, as far as the managerial capacity is concerned, I quite agree with the hon. Member, we are lacking. So, from that point of view, we do need certain improvements and we are already moving in that direction. As has been pronounced by the Prime Minister, it is our policy to see that persons ocupying high positions in the public sector are imbued with our social objectives and the profitability of those concerns. From this point of view, we are making certain basic changes.

Then, we are not trying to produce what is not required and then dump it on the market. We are trying to diversify our production, in tune with the requirement of the market. We are also trying to locate our deficiencies and remove them. If the inventories are high, we are trying to control them. We are also giving more autonomy to the units.

I am quite sure that with the remedial measures which we are taking, with the assistance of the respective Ministries which are in charge of those public sector units, the situation is bound to improve. We should not take such a gloomy picture of the future of our public sector units. It is for us to see that their deficiencies are removed so that they will succeed.

With regard to the demand for employment of local people, according to the circular of the Home Ministry, employment to all class III and class IV posts should be through local employment exchanges. Only local people are recruited to those posts. But, so far as technical and higher managerial posts are concerned, since the people have to come to a particular standard, we cannot limit the recruitment to the local people. For those posts we have to select people who are qualified to take over those positions in those plants. It is from this point of view that we are working in this direction

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Therefore I do not think that the picture is so depressed as should cause the type of concern which the hon. Member has expressed here. We are certainly aware of these problems and are taking all possible steps to improve the situation.

18 hrs.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जो जमीन पांच साल पहले ली गई थी, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रशिक्षण वाला कर्यक्रम वहां पर नहीं लिया जा सकता है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: With regard to the surplus land, wherever it is there with the public sector projects, we have already asked them to see as to how much surplus land is there. For example, in Bokaro whatever surplus land was there they have been asked to give it back. Similarly steps are being taken in other public sector undertakings. We have said that they must look afresh at this end whatever surplus land is with them they should give it back.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Not only surplus land but the land which has been given for the establishment of the industry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I am afarid, the way in which our public sector undertakings are being conducted and the picture that is emerging, they are only suiting the purpose of the capitalists in criticizing the very concept of introducing socialism in the sphere of our economy. The purpose of transfer of ownership from the hands of private agencies is not just that we are angry with a certain set of ownership but it is to serve certain economic and social purposes. The transfer of ownership from private hands is to see that it gives better production and greater income and that it also serves the social purpose out of this income. But all these objectives are being belied just at the present moment.

There is also another danger. A talk of socialism is going on but socialism is being equated with nationalisation. In our democractic set-up nationalisation means governmentalisation and ultimately bureaucratisation. In the Communist setup it is the Party capitalism. In a democratic setup it is State capitalism and in a Communist set-up it is Party capitalism. Unless the idea of socialisation is brought into being, I am afraid, our public undertakings will frustrate the very purpose of socialism and ultimately—I am afraid, it may so happen—we will be a prey in the hands of the capitalists because the capitalists will say that by nationalisation you have failed to achieve the objective.

The Administrative Refroms Commission at least has given certain thought to the problem, that is, mere nationalisation and taking over of the private concerns by the State, will not lead to the objective for which it is done. As I have already said, there are economic and social purposes. For that reason the Administrative Reforms Commission took a certain idea from Yugoslavia. The Yugolsav economic system is an improvement over the Communist economic system.

You have to remedy the ills from which the present public sector undertakings are suffering. For this the Administrative Reforms Commission suggested, firstly, the idea of autonomous corporations in the public sector for each key industry; secondly, structural change in the management; thirdly, training up of new cadres for management and, fourthly, participation of workers and representatives of the public.

These are essential for other reasons also. In Communist countries

political power and economic power are concentrated in the hands of the State. This is leading to a serious type of totalitarianism. In a democratic set-up of economic power is concentrated in the hands of political power, ultimately it may lead to the path of totalitarianism which may thwart our whole democracy.

The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is not a full-fledged remedy but it is at least a part of the remedy or recipe for the present ills from which the public sector undertakings are suffering. May I know whether the Government have given consideration and are going to accept the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in which, I should say, Mr. Kamath who is the candidate for the Vice-Presidentship has had a great hand in evolving the recommendation on the public sector undertakings.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Although the public sector enterprises were started about 8 to 15 years back and although several committees like the Pande Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee have made several recommendations for the improvement of the performance of the public sector undertakings, may I know why there are still teething troubles in the public sector enterprises That is evident from the fact that the percentage of return of profit for the last three years as low as 3.4, 2.8 and 2.2.

Having regard to the fact that we are having a mixed economy in this country and steel is produced both in the private sector by TISCO and other private sector companies and also in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, may I know from the Government whether the private sector industries are able to make huge profits on account of better streamlining of their managements, labour and other things whereas we are not able to have adequate profits. Is it on account of that they are making huge profits which has given rise to the remark that the rich are becoming richer and richer? May I know what are the remedies that the Government propose to make in this matter and whether the Government will thoroughly investigate into the matter?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): I would like to ask only two questions.

To run an industrial project, it requires efficiency and skill as also training and special knowledge about it. But we have seen that so far the Government have appointed retired military personnel and serving and retired civil servants to run an industrial project. In the public sector industries, their general characteristic is huge loss and strained labour relations. Is it not the result of the wrong appointment of persons who do not know anything about the industry, who are bureaucrats out and out and who are despots in their mental make-up? Is it also not the result of the wrong appointment of persons for the strained labour relations?

In view of this, may I know whether the Government propse to have a special cadre for the public sector industries?

Secondly, one of the objectives of having public sector industries in a particular region is to have regional economic balance. May I know whether the Government propose to plough back the benefit of that industry for the benefit of that region and the people living in that region?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): The hon. Minister said that we have a mixed economy, both public sector and private sector, in this country. The statistics show that the losses of public sector undertakings are increasing. The annual report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government shows a loss of Rs. 35.23 crores during 1967-68 against a loss of

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

Rs. 10.18 crores in 1966-67. Hindustan Steel also is running at a loss. The private industry is running on profit basis, but year by year public sector is running at a loss. The private capitalist utilises the public sector for their profit motive. Government policy is also directed to help the private sector. That is the mixed economy we are practising. What is the reason for this? I will say bad management. Those who do not know anything of business, those who are not trained and have no experience in management are put in charge of public sector enterprises. Those who are defeated in the elections are put in the management, like Mr. K. D. Malaviya. Those who are defeated in the elections, are put in charge of engineering industry or other public sector undertakings with a pay of Rs. 4000 or Rs. 3000. This method of management system must be stopped and trained management people must be put in charge of public sector industries.

A number of times corruption charges, over-expenditure and favouritism in the state undertaking, the FACT, in our State were raised in the Parliament. That is one of the biggest undertakings. Lakhs of workers and middle class employees are working in various Government undertakings. But the Government's policy towards working classes and participation of workers in the management must change. With the help of the workers a correct man should be put in the management. The private sector does not help the industrial development of the country. While the public sector develops more and more, at the same time unemployment is developing and at the same time private sector profits are increasing.

Public sector is running on loss. The basic reason is: the Minister replied that export is increasing, output is increasing, but at the same time losses are increasing and unemployment is increasing. Government must take all these factors into account and arrest and curb the growth of private sector monopoly and help the public sector with the help of the workers and workers' participation in the management. Government will consider these things and arrest the losses of the public sector.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): May I draw the hon. Minister's attention to this booklet 'Public Sector Enterprises—a Memorandum'. This was circulated by the Finance Ministry and there, there have been so many suggestions for implementation. I would like to know specifically two things. There has been a suggestion that public enterprises should introduce performance budgets and that it should be business type, and they must review it every month. What has happened to that?

There was also another suggestion that they must tighten up the inventory. They have said that so far as the public sector concerns are concerned, about Rs. 873 crores has been there in the inventory and it has been considered very high. How far have they been able to bring down this inventory? Sir, when we went to Hindustan Steel, we found the inventory was as high as 16—20 per cent which was considered under the business standards very high. I would like to have a specific answer to these two questions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को ठीक से चलाने के लिये मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है और कर्मचारियों की भी भूमिका होती है । तो इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कोरपोरेशन में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और वहां 1967 में जो सामप्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे उस के बाद जो वहां के मुस्लिम कर्मचारी थे, वे भाग कर के दूसरी जगह चले गये और उन के लिये रहने की अब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहर की

गयी है । छोटे छोटे कमरों में परिवार के 10, 15 लोग रहते हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दो साल से ज्यादा हो गये, उन की तरफ से मेमोरेन्डम पेश किया जा चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की । अभी हाल में वे लोग दिल्ली आये थे राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के समय, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत नहीं हो सकी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के कारखाने को शांतिमय ढंग से चलाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि उन की समस्या का समाधान निकाला जाय । तो क्या आप ने इस विषय में कोई योजना बनायी है कि जिन कर्मचारियों की रहने की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं है उन्हें आप एक जगह रखने की कोई व्यवस्था कर सकें ताकि वे शांतिमय तरीके से अपना काम कर सकें ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Members Shri Guha, Shri Supakar, Shri Shastri, Shri Kundu and Shri Ramavatar Shastri have raised certain points. Some of them are common and repetitive. I would like to clarify some of them as I have noted them.

With regard to administrative autonomy we have issued instructions and delegated more powers and we have given greater autonomy to various corporations undertakings.

As far as one of the recommendations of the A.R.C. is concerned, that is, with regard to sectoral organisations, Government have not accepted that recommendation. The present sectors in various industries are still continuing. For example we have not made one sectoral unit of HSL and Bokaro. They are two separate companies. Besides this and one of two else, we have accepted most of the recommendations of the A. R. C. and we have isued instructions to follow them up.

Shri Kundu said about performance budgets and asked in how many companies this has been introduced. It is given in this booklet itself. In 50 this has been introduced. Performance budget has been introduced there

With regard to inventory control, inventories are high. That has been recognised. That is our policy and we are trying to control the inventories, and necessary measures are being taken. I do not have the exact figure to what extent the inventories have come down. We have taken measures on these lines.

Shri Guha and another hon. Member have raised the question that the public sector undertakings have become State monopoly and there is no workers' participation and all that. Our difficulty is this. We have labour representatives in some of the Boards. As far as representative of the unions is concerned, there is some difficulty. There is a multiplicity of unions in our country. There are unions and unions. Even in one undertaking, there are sometimes two, sometimes three unions. We will have to sit down and sort out these things. An effort was made whether we can sort out this difficulty and come to some understanding so that there may be real participation of workers and if this difficulty is resolved in some manner, Government might consider giving workers a representation in the Board of Management. This is a difficulty which all of us have to sit down and resolve.

Certain points were raised by Mr. Supakar and others. At the moment the return is 2.2 per cent and productivity is likely to increase in the Fourth Plan. We hope in the Fourth Plan the return would be somewhere between 4 and 5 per cent. Even on that account we are trying to improve the situation. The present situation would not remain there.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I think it is necessary to put the record straight. When he refers to performance budgets having been introduced in 50 organisations, does he mean internal

[Shri S. Kundu]

audit? In page 12, they say that public enterprises have been required to introduce....

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Kindly see page 11, paragraph 2 under 21. Shri Ramavtar Shastri raised the question of housing. I apreciate the difficulties of workers. We have provided housing to most of the labour in our undertakings. As I said, we are now losing Rs. 17.5 crores on townships in various undertakings. 60 to 70 per cent of the labour force has already been covered. It is true we have not been able to cover all the labour in regard to housing. But we are making an honest effort in this regard.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं स्पेशली मुसलिम एम्प्लायीज के लिये कह रहा हूं जो रायट के बाद अपने मकानों को छोड़ कर चले गये थे । आज वे छोटेछोटे कमरों में रहते हैं । उन के पास रहने की जगह नहीं है । उन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मुसलिम एप्लायीज और हिन्दू एम्प्लायीज में कोई डिस्टिंक्शन नहीं है । जो भी लेबर एम्प्लायड है, सभी को मकान देने का सवाल है । जैसा मैंने कहा रिसोर्सेज की कमी की वजह से हम सब को मकान प्रोवाइड नहीं कर पाये हैं । 60–70 प्रतिशत लोगों को पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में मकानात दिये गये हैं । इस दिशा में हमारा काम चालू है ।

These are the main points raised which I have tried to answer.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Saturday, August 30, 1969/ Bhadra 8, 1891 (Saka).

GIPND—L—2040 RS—18-12-69—1010.